THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVI. ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1893. TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SILVER WINS.

The Great Battle in the House Goes Against the Goldbugs.

THE STORY OF THE CONTEST

Democrats Refuse to Be Led Into the Trap

TO LOSE THEM WHAT THEY HAVE

Getting Nothing in Return—The Preliminary Skirmish and Then the Vote. Will an Extra Session Be Called?

Washington, February 9.—(Special.)—The gold bugs were smashed today. They were totally destroyed in the first skirmish, and the fight was over almost before it began. The question of silver legislation at this session of congress has been finally settled. There will be none. The gold bugs were determined to have everything their own way, and, as a consequence, they got nothing.

The free coinage men have all along shown a disposition to compromise on any fair basis. They agreed, in conferences between the leaders of the two factions, to repeal the Sherman law and re-enact the old Bland law. The friends of Mr. Cleveland, who were earnestly interested in the fight at first, agreed to this compromise, but, a few days ago, changed their minds, believing that they could repeal the Sherman law without any compromise. The work of Messrs. Don Dickinson, E. C. Wall, Henry Villard and John C. Calhoun, yesterday and last night, is said to have injured, rather than benefited, the case. Many members of the house were indignant at such outside interference. These men returned to New York this afternoon, sorely disappointed.

Brief but Interesting.

The fight in the house this morning was brief, but highly interesting. General Catchings, of Mississippi, opened it by reporting the order from the committee on rules setting aside today and tomorrow for the consideration of silver. Mr. Bacon, of New York, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, which reported the bill, followed with a brief speech in advocacy of the adoption of the order and of the bill.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, the leading advocate of free coinage, delivered an impassioned speech against the resolution and against the proposed legislation. He declared that the people's views had been unheard in the preparation of the pending bill, and that it was a monstrosity in the interests of gold gamblers. There was no hand, he said, strong enough in this government to thrust itself into this house and keep the democratic party united on silver. He said that Wall street had sent its representatives down here to lobby this measure through, and that they would not succeed.

Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, the able young orator who won fame by his tariff speech last session, declared eloquently that the democratic party dare not go to the people of the country, having adopted cloture for this bill when it had refused it for every measure in the interest of the people. There was not a line in the bill which was not opposed to the policy of the democratic party. He would hold the deformed offspring of republicanism—the Sherman law—as a hostage until the genuine child of democratic principles was given back by its enemies.

Several brief speeches were made in favor of the measure and several more against it, when General Catchings yielded ten minutes to Tom Reed. Mr. Reed favored the repeal of the Sherman law. He said it had only been enacted as a compromise measure to stay for the time being a strong demand for free coinage. It seemed to be an obstacle to bimetallism all over the world and should be repealed. He created great laughter when he said what was done here would probably have only a material result because there was another branch of congress where deliberation was allowed until deliberation ceased to be an absolute and unqualified advantage to the minority.

The Vote on the Bill.

After Mr. Reed's speech, the vote was taken on ordering the previous question on the adoption of the order. An "aye" vote practically meant a vote against the bill, while a "nay" vote was for the bill. There was intense excitement during the call of the roll. Almost every member on the floor kept a tally sheet of his own. It ran along almost even until the last names were reached. The vote stood 153 for the previous question to 142 against it.

The detailed vote is as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Alderson, Allen, Anderson, Arnold, Babbitt, Bailey, Baker, Barkley, Bartine, Beeman, Belknap, Beltzhoover, Blanchard, Bland, Blount, Boatner, Bowers, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Bretz, Broderick, Brookshire, Brown of Indiana, Bryan, Buchanan of Virginia, Bullock, Bunn, Burrows, [illegible], Bynum, Caminetti, Capeheart, Clark of Wyoming, Clark of Alabama, Clover, Cobb of Alabama, Compton, Cooper, Cowles, Cox of Tennessee, Crain, Crawford, Culberson, Davis, Dearmond, Dockery, Doliver, Dungan, Edmunds, Ellis, Enloe, Epes, Everett, Flick, [illegible], Fyan, Gantz, Grady, Halverson, Hatch, Haugen, Heard, Henderson of North Carolina, Hermann, Hilbern, Holman, Hooker of Mississippi, Hooker of New York, Hopkins of Pennsylvania, Hopkins of Illinois, Houk of Tennessee, Hull, Johnson of North Dakota, Johnstone of South Carolina, Jolley, Jones, Kem, Kendall, Kribbs, Kyle, Lane, Lanham, Lawson of Virginia, Lawson of Georgia, Lester of Virginia, Lester of Georgia, Lewis, Lind, Livingston, Long, Loud, Mallory, Mansur, Martin, McCreary, McKeighan, McMillin, McRae, Montgomery, Moore, Moses, Norton, Oates, O'Donnell, O'Farrell, Otis, Owens, Parrett, Patterson of Tennessee, Patton, Payne, Pearson, Peel, Perkins, Pickler, Pierce, Price, Quackenbush, Richardson, Robertson, Sayers, Shell, Shively, Simpson, Smith, Snodgrass, Stephenson, Stewart of Texas, Stockdale, Stone of Kentucky, Sweet, Tarsney, Taylor of Illinois, Taylor of Tennessee, Terry, Tillman, Townsend, Tucker, Turner, Turpin, Watson, Weaver, Wheeler, White, Williams of North Carolina, Williams of Illinois, Wilson of Kentucky, Wilson of Missouri, Winn, Wise—

Nays—Messrs. Amerman, Andrew, Bacon, [illegible], Bentley, Bergen, Bingham, Boutelle, [illegible], Brawley, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Brickner, Brosius, Brown of Maryland, [illegible], Buchanan of New Jersey, Bunting, Busey, Bushnell, Cadmus, Campbell, Caruth, Castle, Catchings, Chipman, Clancy, Cobb of Missouri, Cochran, Cogswell, Coolidge, Covert, Cox of New York, Crosby, [illegible], Cutting, Dalzell, Daniel, [illegible], Dingley, Doan, Dunphy, [illegible], English, Enochs, Fellows, [illegible], Geary, Geissenhainer, [illegible], Hall, Hallowell, [illegible], Harries, Harter, [illegible], Herbert, Hitt, [illegible], Johnson of Ohio, Johnson of Indiana, [illegible], Kilgore, Lagan, [illegible], Lodge, Lynch, Magner, McClellan, McGann, McKaig, McKinney, Meyer, Miller, Milliken, Mitchell, Moore, Mutchler, Newberry, Ohliger, O'Neill of Massachusetts, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Outhwaite, Payne, Pendleton, Powers, Raines, Randall, Rayner, Reed, Reyburn, Robinson of Pennsylvania, Rockwell, Rusk, Russell, Scott, Scull, Seerley, Shonk, Snow, Sperry, Springer, Stahlnecker, Stevens, Steward of Illinois, Stone, W. A. Stone, Storer, Stout, Stump, J. D. Taylor, Tracey, Vanhorn, Walker, Warner, Washington, Waugh, Weadock, Wheeler of Michigan, Wike of Illinois, Willcox, Williams of Massachusetts, Wilson of Washington, Wilson of West Virginia, Wolverton and Youmans—143.

The following pairs were announced: Messrs. Goodnight and Sanford, Forney and Henderson of Illinois, Branch and Rife, Bowden and O'Neill of Missouri, Lockwood and Henderson of Iowa, Reilly and Whitings, Pattison of Ohio and Wadsworth, Alexander and Page, Forman and Fethian, McLaurin and Sipe, Dixon and Wright.

An analysis of the vote shows that the motion was supported by 107 democrats, 35 republicans and 10 populists or independent members. The opposition consists of 104 democrats and 39 republicans.

How It Was Received.

When Speaker Crisp made the announcement it was greeted with great applause by the silver men. It meant the defeat of the bill and the advocates of the repeal of the Sherman law gave up the fight without further contest by not contesting the motion of Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, to resubmit the special order to the committee on rules. That was carried through on a standing vote of 150 to 83, and thus the fight over silver ended almost before it had begun. The gold men saw there was no hope and succumbed.

All the Georgia members voted "aye" on the previous question or against the repeal of the Sherman law without other legislation. The 153 votes for the previous question were made up of 109 democrats and thirty-five republicans and nine populists. The negative vote, representing the strength of the repealers, was made up of 104 democrats and thirty-eight republicans.

The New York members of congress, all of whom worked and voted for the repeal, say that today's action makes an extra session of congress early in the spring an absolute necessity. They say they have no doubt but that Mr. Cleveland will call an extra session for the sole purpose of dealing with the money question. These men are, however, somewhat excited today. They seem to fear a crisis in financial affairs. The conservative men, who are equally well posted, were in no such apprehension and many believe that Mr. Cleveland, after considering the matter thoroughly during the next few weeks, will conclude that an extra session is not such an imperative necessity. Don Dickinson, who has been representing Mr. Cleveland here, has repeatedly stated that unless the Sherman law was repealed Mr. Cleveland would call an extra session for this purpose, but Mr. Dickinson may have been using that argument as a whip, so to speak.

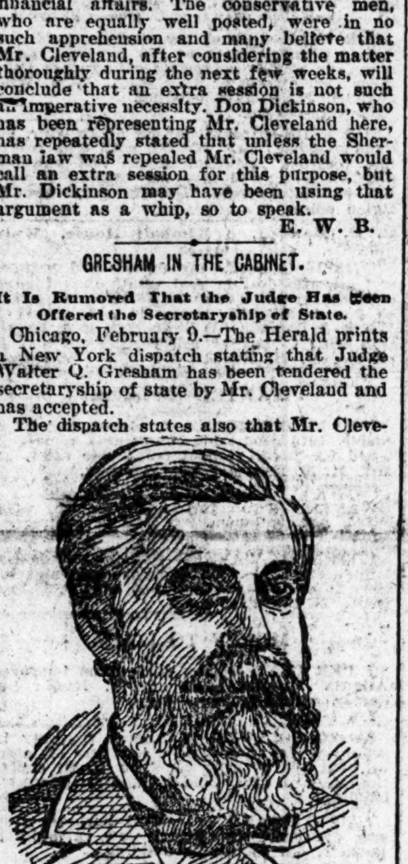
E. W. B.

GRESHAM IN THE CABINET.

It Is Rumored That the Judge Has Been Offered the Secretaryship of State.

Chicago, February 9.—The Herald prints a New York dispatch stating that Judge Walter Q. Gresham has been tendered the secretaryship of state by Mr. Cleveland and has accepted.

The dispatch states also that Mr. Cleveland will make the fact public in a day or two.



JUDGE WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

Some Democrats Don't Like It.

I have it tonight from a source that may be considered reliable that Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, has been tendered and has accepted a position in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. The news was spread about the hotels tonight and has not met with much favor among the democrats. They do not like the idea of Mr. Cleveland taking into his cabinet a life-long republican, who has always voted that ticket up to the past election which he changed and voted for Mr. Cleveland on personal grounds. Judge Gresham, it will be remembered, was in Arthur's cabinet, from which he resigned to accept the circuit judgeship, which he now holds. Judge Gresham is undoubtedly a man of ability, and would make a good cabinet officer, but straight-out, rock-ribbed democrats do not like the idea of a democrat of such recent conversion being taken into the political family of a democratic president.

Mr. McVeigh Interviewed.

Franklin McVeigh, when interviewed on the subject, said: "Well, of course until the appointment is acknowledged by Gresham or Cleveland, we cannot assume that it is made, but can express our opinion of such an appointment; however, I have no hesitation is saying a better personal, or a wiser political selection could not, by any possibility, be made. If Mr. Cleveland has asked Judge Gresham to be secretary of state he has made one of the wisest political moves made by any public man in recent years, and he has, therefore, helped the party interest in an admirable manner. It is certainly an extraordinary and even a surprising appointment. I have the greatest confidence in Mr. Cleveland's judgment and wisdom as a leader and of the breadth of his political views. But this act of his exceeds anything he has done before. He evidently recognized the larger recent accession to the democratic party, and he evidently wanted to incorporat this addition with the party. He has also evidently seen clearly that it is the northwest that should be recognized."

Other prominent guentlemen interviewed verify practically the same sentiment expressed by Mr. McVeigh.

Judge Gresham Won't Talk.

Chicago, February 9.—(Special.)—"I am very sorry but I cannot talk to you in regard to the subject," said Judge Walter Q. Gresham, in response to the inquiry as to whether he had been tendered the portfolio of state by President-elect Cleveland. Judge Gresham was seated at a table in his private chamber, and greeted your reporter with all the courtliness for which he is so famed. "I cannot say anything on the subject. I can neither deny nor affirm."

"When will you break the silence?"

"I cannot tell, perhaps never," and the interview ended, the judge excusing himself to return to his private chamber, where he refuses to see any one.

There is no longer any doubt expressed here but that the judge has accepted the position of secretary of state in Cleveland's cabinet. The prime movers in this appointment originally were John W. Doane, Melville E. Fuller and Lambert Tree, who urged the action as a good political move.

Springer Says it is So.

Dallas, Tex., February 9.—Congressman Springer, of Illinois, telegraphed a friend here tonight as follows: "Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois, has been tendered the office of secretary of state by President-elect Cleveland, and has accepted."

WHERE HAS IT GONE?

There Is No Money in the United States Treasury.

AND MORE BONDS MUST BE SOLD

Startling Situation in the Finances of the Government.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON.

Some Cabinet Talk—Not Much About Men Who Will Be in It, but Some Who Won't—As to Judge Jackson.

Washington, February 9.—(Special.)—There is but little doubt that Secretary Foster, of the treasury department, has determined to issue and sell some two hundred millions of 4 per cent bonds, in order to meet the liabilities of the government and supply the deficit in the treasury. Of course, if this be so, it has been done with the consent of the president, and the statement is made, with considerable positiveness, that Mr. Cleveland was consulted in the matter, and gave it his approval.

It is stated, in this connection, that, had not certain banks in New York came to the rescue of the treasury, and loaned Secretary Foster some four or five millions in gold, the government would have gone to protest yesterday.

The truth really is, the treasury has been in almost a bankrupt condition for nearly a year past, but as this fact, if made known, would have operated injuriously to the administration during the presidential campaign, it was denied and tided over until after the November election, when, little by little, it was developed that the true reason why appropriations made at the first session of the present congress remained unpaid, or were deferred on some pretext or the other, was because there was no money in the treasury with which to meet these obligations. This was notably the case with appropriations for the erection of public buildings wholly controlled by the treasury department, and also in the matter of the appropriation of $3,000,000 wherewith to pay the Choctaws and Chickasaws for their title to the Cheyenne and Arapahoo lands, in Oklahoma, ceded to the United States, which was, and still is, unsettled.

Public men, among them Congressman Dockery, of the appropriations committee, have asserted, time and again during the past six months, that the condition of the treausry was such as would force the issue and sale of bonds, but their statements were vigorously denied by Secretary Foster. The process of cutting off a piece from the top of the blanket to sew on the bottom in the effort to make it long has been resorted to until the patches have been exhausted, and, hence, bonds must be issued to meet the deficiency in the treasury.

Jackson Not Confirmed as Yet.

The senate has not yet taken action upon the nomination of Judge Jackson for justice of the supreme court. The opponents of Judge Jackson are not doing much talking, but they are seeing to it that the nomination remains pigeon-holed and consequently unacted upon. It seems to be the general impression in the senate that Judge Jackson will not be confirmed, though it is possible that a few senators may later on become interested in his case and make a fight for his confirmation. Right now, however, the chance seems to be that Judge Jackson's nomination will die with this congress and that he will not grace the seat on the supreme bench to which President Harrison nominated him. He may, however, be appointed by Mr. Cleveland immediately after the 4th of March.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Takes Up the Bill—Several Amendments Offered.

Washington, February 9.—The house went into committee of the whole for further consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Enloe an amendment was adopted providing that hereafter no building owned or used for public purposes shall be draped in mourning.

On motion of the same gentleman an amendment was adopted providing that the executive departments of the government shall not be closed as a mark of respect to the memory of any deceased official of the United States.

On motion of the same gentleman an amendment was adopted prohibiting the use of any public funds for defraying the funeral expenses of any officer or employe of the government. A proviso making it the duty of the heads of the several executive departments, in the interest of the public service, to require of all clerks and other employes not less than eight hours of labor each day, except Sundays and public holidays, gave rise to a great deal of discussion, but no material change was made.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house.

Mr. DeArmond moved to recommit the bill to the committee on appropriations, with instructions to that committee to report it back with an amendment striking out the appropriations for the civil service commission.

This was lost—24 to 113—and the bill was passed.

The house then adjourned.

Execution of a Murderer.

Suffolk, Va., February 9.—John B. Royster, the negro who murdered John S. Eppes on the night of July 29, 1891, expiated his crime on the gallows in the county jail yard today. Royster was visited in jail by a large number of people this morning, including white and colored ministers of the town, who read the scriptures and prayed with him until the hour of execution. He was led to the scaffold at 12:10 o'clock, when Sheriff Baker read to him the order of the court for his execution and gave him an opportunity to say anything he might desire, but the condemned man was too frightened to make any connected statement. Prayer was offered on the scaffold for him. At 12:27 o'clock the drop fell and at 12:40 life was pronounced extinct by the attending physician. He died almost without a struggle. No one claiming the body, it was buried by the authorities.

Beauregard Is Better.

New Orleans, February 9.—In response to an inquiry at General Beauregard's residence today the information was given that the general has almost entirely recovered from the attack of colic which he was prostrated with last Sunday. His physicians consider him entirely out of danger.

HAPPY HAWAIIANS.

They Feel All Right Under the Stars and Stripes.

MINISTER STEVENS HOISTS THE FLAG,

And Declares the Country Under American Protection

UNTIL ARRANGEMENTS ARE MADE

For the Future Government of the Island. The Honolulu Papers Say the People Are Rejoicing Over This Event.

San Francisco, February 9.—The most important news brought by the steamship Australia, which arrived from Honolulu last night, is that United States Minister Stevens had established a protectorate over the islands. The act was acknowledged at 9 o'clock the morning of the 1st instant, when the stars and stripes were raised over Alinolani hall, and Minister Stevens issued the following proclamation:

Stevens's Proclamation.

United States Legation, February 1, 1893.—To the Hawaiian People: At the request of the provisional government of the Hawiian islands, I hereby, in the name of the United States of America, assume the protection of the Hawaiian islands for the protection of life and property, and the occupation of public buildings on Hawaiian soil as far as may be necessary for the purpose specified; but not interfering with the administration of public affairs by the provisional government.

This action is taken pending and subject to negotiation at Washington.

JOHN T. STEVENS,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

Approved and executed by C. C. Wiltse, captain United States navy, commanding United States steamship Boston.

The Advertiser says regarding the Stevens proclamation that the act was principally due to incessant agitation on the part of certain whites, who have always been the curse of the country, coupled with the English and native newspaper efforts to discredit and block the new government. These agencies spread through the town a feeling of uneasiness and distrust. The provisional government concluded some positive step necessary, and that it would be wise to call upon the United States for direct assistance.

The Advertiser continuing says: "At 8:30 o'clock on the morning of the 1st, the Boston's battalion landed under Lieutenant Commander Swinburn and were sent up to the government building, where detachments from the volunteer companies from the provisional government were also drawn up.

"Lieutenant Rush read Minister Stevens's proclamation, and on the stroke of 9 o'clock, the star spangled banner fluttered up the staff on the tower. The flag was saluted by the troops and marines, and the heavier guns of the Boston, and Hawaii was under Uncle Sam's wing for the time being at least."

A Hawaiian Prince in San Francisco.

San Francisco, February 9.—Among the passengers on the Australia from Honolulu were Prince Kawanankow, the deposed queen's attorney, and Judge H. A. Wademan. They are on the way to Washington to present the queen's case.

Recognition by the Powers.

Honolulu, February 9.—Shortly after the sailing of the last steamer, the provisional government received certificates of recognition as the defacto government from Japan, France, Great Britain, Chile, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Spain, Portugal, Peru and the Netherlands.

There has been no trouble since the last advices, though there have been indications of dissensions existing among the members of the executive council. The new government has been busy since its inception. The legislature has held daily sessions and several important acts have been passed. The lottery franchise act has been repealed, and the following form of oath of allegiance to the provisional government, have been adopted:

"I do solemnly swear, in the presence of almighty God, that I will support the provisional government of the Hawaiian islands, promulgated and proclaimed on the 17th day of January, 1893; not hereby renouncing, but expressly reserving, all allegiance to any foreign country now owing by me."

Hundreds took the oath the first day it was available.

The legislature also passed an act prohibiting the importation of any firearms or explosives except by the government.

Since the change of government took place ex-Queen Liliuokalani has resided at her country residence. It has been stated, however, that she has held several secret meetings with Kaliunas in the city.

Following is the British minister's letter to the provisional government, recognizing the new regime.

"British Legation, Honolulu, January 19, 1893. Gentlemen: The receipt of your communication of the 18th instant, is acknowledged together with a copy of the proclamation, informing me that for reasons set forth in said proclamation, the Hawaiian monarchy has been abrogated and provisional government established, and whereby you ask me to recognize said provisional government on behalf of her Britanic Majesty's government as an existing defacto government and to afford it the moral support of my government. In reply I beg to say that I recognize said provisional government as an existing defacto government, pending instructions from my government. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. WODEHANS,

"Her Majesty's Minister, Resident."

Hoisting the American Flag.

At 9 o'clock this morning the American flag was raised over the government house. It was the only sensational event since the last advices. No trouble occurred.

The marines and sailors of the United States steamship Boston paraded through the streets several times each day. They have not been interfered with since they landed. As the steamer leaves everything is orderly and no trouble is apprehended by the new government.

Among the passengers sailing today are Paul Neuman and Prince David. It is believed that their destination is Washington, where they will present the claims of the dethroned powers.

"The Hawaiian flag still flies in the palace court yard. The palace, barracks, police station, custom house, etc., remain in possession of her provisional government, which will administer public business as usual. Arms and ammunition will be withdrawn from Alinolani hall, which, until definite intelligence arrives from the United States, will be guraded by a detachment from the Boston.

"The event of this morning is hailed with joy throughout the community. It will bring about peace and prosperity and will please all except those who do not want Hawaii to enjoy these or any other blessings. It is not an act of aggression, but of friendliness, done at the instance of the Hawaiian government. May this friendliness result in a union which shall endure forever."

President Dole's Proclamations.

President Sanford B. Dole, on January 20th, issued a proclamation announcing that all the powers, duties, etc., required of the sovereign of the Hawaiian kingdom, should be hereafter vested in and performed by the president of the provisional government, and that the executive council would perform the duties of the cabinet. Another proclamation announced that if any person recruit, soldiers or sailors within the Hawaiian islands, to engage in armed hostility against the government, or acts in any other treasonable manner, he shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, not less than six months nor more than six years. The proclamation also demanded that all persons in the employ of the government shall take the oath of allegiance within twenty days. At a meeting of the executive and advisory councils, January 23d, it was decided to organize a national guard of four companies. W. G. Ashley was appointed marshal and J. H. Soper commander of forces with the rank of colonel.

Martial law still continues at Honolulu, but the hours have been lessened. Its proclamation resulted in the maintenance of complete order and diffused a feeling of security throughout the community. The provisional government's volunteer army is increasing visibly. The legislative hall and other rooms at the government building have been converted into barracks for men. James R. Castle has been appointed secretary of the executive and advisory councils of the new regime.

Minister Stevens's Dispatch.

Washington, February 9.—Late tonight Secretary of State Foster received the following dispatch from Minister Stevens:

Honolulu, February 1, via. San Francisco, February 9.—To the Secretary of State: The provisional government of Hawaii is gaining power and respect. Everything is quiet. The annexation sentiment is increasing. The dead monarchy and opposition to annexation are supported chiefly by the lottery and opium ring. Today at 9 o'clock a. m., in accordance with the request of the provisional government of Hawaii, I have placed the government of Hawaii under United States protection during negotiations, not interferring with the execution of public affairs. Dispatches by mail with full details.

Minister Stevens's Daughter Drowned.

News was received this morning of the death, by drowning, at Hawaii, of Miss Stevens, the American minister's eldest daughter. The flags on all the consulates at Honolulu are flying at half-mast.

What Secretary Foster Says.

Washington, February 9.—Speaking of the dispatch and developments of the day in the Hawaiian situation, Secretary Foster said the action of Minister Stevens, in declaring the Hawaiian islands under a protectorate of the United States was taken without instructions from the department of state. In fact, the movement for a change of government was unexpected and had not been anticipated by instructions from Washington. Mr. Stevens had, therefore, been compelled to act independently and upon his best judgment as emergencies had arisen. The only instructions given by the department was the telegram of the 28th ultimo, already published, approving Stevens's recognition of the provisional government, an act on his part which had been followed by all the other foreign representatives in Honolulu. He had been further instructed to protect American citizens and property.

Secretary Foster stated that American citizens were owners of at least three-fourths of the entire real and personal property of the islands, and they were more interested than all other residents in the preservation of peace and good government.

There was no conference today between the secretary of state and the Hawaiian commissioners, as Thursday is "diplomatic" day at the department and the secretary was fully occupied with the calls of foreign ministers. It is understood tonight that the Hawaiian commissioners are to see Secretary Foster tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Thurston's Statement.

This evening Lorrin A. Thurston, with the consent and approval of his associate commissioners, made the following statement covering the statements made in the letter from J. F. Colburn, ex-minister of the interior of the Hawaiian cabinet, published in the papers today. "It has been claimed by and on behalf of the queen, that the late Hawaiian government yielded to the force of the United States when it surrendered to the Hawaiian provisional government, and the claim has been amplified in some of the papers into a charge that the whole movement was a preconceived conspiracy in favor of annexation. This statement has already been denied by the commissioners, but as it is reiterated this morning in the letter written to Colburn, I think, a more specific denial, setting fourth the circumstances, should be made. In the first place undisputed facts show that no action was taken by anybody until the 14th of January, after the queen had attempted, with force, to abrogate the existing constitution and proclaim a new one. The uprising of citizens, which finally resulted in the establishment of the provisional givernment, took place at the express request of the cabinet of which Colburn was a member, in response to a call from the cabinet to the citizens to support them with arms against the demands on the queen, which demand she was prepared to enforce with the entire military and police of the kingdom, and after she had threatened the lives of the members of the cabinet themselves.

"If there was any conspiracy to precipitate matters in the interest of annexation, then the queen and her cabinet were the principal members of the conspiracy; for the queen was the one who initiated action, and the cabinet were the ones who first requested the people to take up arms against the queen. If, upon such a showing as this, there is still any one who believes in the conspiracy theory, further facts in connection with the matter are entirely sufficient to negative the theory without reference to the facts above set forth. Such other facts are as follows: When the trouble began on the 14th instant, the United States minister and the United States steamship Boston were both absent from Honolulu and had been for some ten days previous on a cruise to the Windward islands. If the American minister and commander of the Boston had been in conspiracy with the queen or any one else to cause a disturbance, they would most certainly have remained at the capital during the closing days of the legislature, when there was more likelihood than any other time to be a disturbance. In the second place, if they had been seeking or scheming for any such object, they would, with equal certainty, have embraced the first opportunity for landing United States forces. There was ample justification for such a course to have been followed by the American minister Saturday, the 14th, Sunday, the 15th, or at any time on Monday, the 16th. No troops, in fact, were landed until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 16th of January.

"There being no supporting evidence to the charge of conspiracy and all logic being against such charge, the sole question remaining to be considered is: First, did the circumstances warrant the American minister in landing troops? and second, after they were landed, did they take any action against the queen's government or in any way interfere in local affairs?"

The first of these questions Thurston holds to be answered affirmatively and the second negatively, and he adds: "As to the further action of the provisional government requesting a protectorate and the United States minister acting in compliance therewith and establishing such a protectorate pending negotiations in Washington, news of which had been brought by the Australia today, I would say that, having every confidence in the men composing the provisional government, I do not believe that they would have taken this action unless they had deemed it necessary for the preservation of life and property. Although the provisional government has ample and more than ample men and arms to keep itself in power against any force whatever that can be raised in the islands, the settlements and plantations are scattered throughout the country, and with the turbulent and insurrectionary spirit being manifested and fostered by the native press in the most malignant and incendiary appeals to race prejudice, which method of argument is their regular stock in trade, it is my belief that

Continued on Second Column, Third Page.

THEY ARE GUILTY

Of Squandering the Money of Their Fellow Countrymen,

FERDINAND AND CHARLES DE LESSEPS

Receive a Sentence of Five Years and 3,000 Francs Fine,

AND EIFFEL AND OTHERS GO TOO

Announcement of the Verdict in the Panama Canal Frauds' Trial Causes a Sensation in Paris.

Paris, February 9.—The Panama sentences have been delivered. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps is sentenced to imprisonment for five years and pay a fine of 3,000 francs. M. Charles de Lesseps is sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. M. Marius Fontaine and M. Cottean were sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs each. M. Eiffel was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of 2,000 francs. The sentences have caused a profound sensation, especially that of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps.

The Cabinet's Determination.

At the cabinet meeting the ministers discussed the proceedings yesterday in the chamber of deputies. The cabinet adopted the view that the incidents were the result of temporary confusion, and the members agreed to stand or fall together and to explain their attitude fully to the house at the first opportunity.

Cavaignac Got the Best of Them.

There is a concensus of opinion to the effect that the government has met a moral reverse in the decision of the chamber of deputies to have Cavaignac's speech placarded throughout France. It is felt that the speech is a severe criticism of the government and more severe because couched in such careful and patriotic language. Conservative newspapers especially affirm that Cavaignac has given the government a coup de grace, and that the cabinet ought to retire. Conservatives argue that the dissolution of the ministry is the logical outcome of the situation. Radical and republican papers do not hide their dissatisfaction with the situation.

HE MEANS BUSINESS.

Mr. Gladstone Informs the House that the Debate Must Close.

London, February 9.—In the house of commons today before debate on the address was resumed, Mr. Gladstone stated that although he was unwilling to do anything to check the liberty of discussion, the time had come when the government must intervene in order to expedite the introduction of the home rule bill. The bill ought to be introduced on Monday. It had already in anticipation been denounced in most violent terms and if the debate was not closed tomorrow he would appeal to the house to sit Saturday until the debate on the address would be finished. (Hearty cheers.)

In accordance with the notice previously given, Mr. Gladstone moved that the rule providing for the adjournment of the house at midnight be suspended in order that the debate on the address in reply to the queen's speech might be brought to an end as speedily as possible. The motion was agreed to.

John F. E. Redmond, Parnellite, then resumed the debate on the address. He moved the adoption of an agreement declaring in favor of the release of men now undergoing imprisonment for treason. The prisoners had already suffered terribly. Some had died, others had gone mad, while still others were broken in health. It would be a noble and humane act to open the prison doors in the cases of these men. (Cheers from the Irish benches.)

Mr. Redmond's speech was greeted again and again with cheers. His oration, which was strong and eloquent, yet not rhetorical, claimed the attention of the full house during the hour and a half he occupied in its delivery.

John J. Clancy, Parnellite, seconded Mr. Redmond's motion. As he began to speak the members began to withdraw and comparatively few remained to hear what he had to say.

FORTY-FOUR LIVES LOST

By the Burning of an Insane Asylum Near Dover, N. H.

Dover, N. H., February. 9.—The county insane asylum, four miles from here, was burned tonight and forty-four lives were lost. When Watchman William Chevey made his 10 o'clock trip into the insane asylum, he found fire coming out of a cell occupied by a woman named Lafamtain and gave an alarm William Driscoll, the keeper, with his family, lived in the building and he at once broke the lock off of fifty-four cells and tried to get the inmates out. Then he got his wife and two children, neither of whom was dressed. Of the forty-eight inmates only four escaped. They were William Twombly, Rose Sanderson, William Davey and Frank Donshon. The latter walked two miles in a blinding snowstorm, with only his shirt on, to William Horne's house, where he was taken care of.

FOUR PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

Destruction of a Cincinnati Hotel by Fire Yesterday.

Cincinnati, O., February 9.—Heider's hotel, 265 West Fifth street, was completely gutted by fire this morning, and four persons were burned to death. The dead are: Fred Detzel, waiter; Albert Grau, yardman; Joseph Maines and a waiter named Gottleib Grau, who awakened the inmates of the hotel but was unable to escape himself and burned to death.

WILL ARGUE THEM TOMORROW.

The Cases Brought Against the Sheriffs for Tying Up Railroads.

Columbia, S. C., February 9.—(Special.)—The developments in the railroad situation are not quite so "lurid and amazing" as usual but the steps taken are important at all events. Several United States marshals passed through here today armed with orders issued by Judge Simonton, of the federal court in Charleston, advancing the days for the sheriffs to appear before the court and show cause for having tied up the railroads, to Saturday and Monday next. This comes unexpectedly to the administration, but further time will not be asked for.

Attorney General Townsend telegraphed to the sheriffs to obey the orders and appear before the court. He took the evening train for Charleston, where he will meet Attorneys Samuel Lord, of Charleston, and Ira B. Jones, of Lancaster, who are to assist him. In addition to arguing these cases on Saturday, the attorney general will also, on that day, make an argument for the appointment of a permanent receiver for the Port Royal and Augusta road.

STOCKHOLDERS MEET

The Southwestern People in Session in Macon,

CONSIDERING THE REORGANIZATION PLAN

Other News of the Day in Macon—Gossip About Central City People You Know and Their Friends.

Macon, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southwestern railroad convened in this city today at 10 o'clock. Owing to the large attendance of stockholders the sessions are being held in the Macon Volunteers' armory instead of at the office of the company over the Central Georgia bank. This is one of the most important meetings known in the history of the company, as the question of whether or not the Southwestern railroad company should enter into the reorganization scheme proposed for the Central road is to be decided. There have been meetings in recent years at which the number of shares of stock represented was as great as was present at the meeting today, but not for a long time have there been as many stockholders in attendance. For some time they have been willing to be represented proxy, but it was different today. The stockholders have come from all sections of Georgia. Some are here who have not attended a meeting since the war. There are also some present from states outside of Georgia.

Among some of the prominent Georgians present are General A. R. Lawton, of Savannah; Hon. Milton P. Reese, of Washington; Hon. Frank Miller, of Augusta; Colonel W. K. Wheatley, of Americus; Colonel Seaton Grantland, of Griffin; Judge D. H. Pope, of Albany; Colonel U. B. Harrold, of Americus; Colonel H. M. Comer, of Savannah; Colonel, Lee Jordan, Colonel R. E. Park, Dr. J. S. Baxter, of Macon, and a number of other well known gentlemen. About 125 stockholders were present at the opening and many represented by proxy. H. P. Smart, of Savannah, chairman of the trustees for the bondholders, is also here.

President J. S. Baxter, of the Southwestern road, called the meeting to order. Washington Dessau, of Macon, was chosen chairman, and Treasurer W. S. Brantley was selected as secretary.

A committee consisting of H. M. Comer, M. P. Reese and R. E. Park, was appointed to count the shares of stock to see how many were represented.

Pending this count, the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Afternoon Meeting.

At 2 o'clock the meeting reassembled, but it was nearly 4 o'clock before the committee to count the number of shares represented was ready to report. They reported there were represented 7,267 shares in person, and 32,745 shares by proxy, the total representation present being 40,012 shares out of 51,500 shares, which is the entire stock of the company, or $5,150,000.

After this report R. E. Parks's motion was adopted: "That the report of the committee that went to New York to investigate the proposed plan of reorganization for the Central road be read."

This committee consisted of President John S. Baxter, Directors W. R. Cox and Frank A. Miller. Colonel Miller read the report. It was in effect that the committee was in favor of reorganization provided the Southwestern railroad stockholders were guaranteed the $114 that the reorganization scheme claims the Southwestern stock would be worth under the reorganization plan. If this guarantee was not made, then the committee was opposed to the Southwestern railroad entering into the organization.

After reading the report there was considerable discussion on it. Receiver H. M. Comer, of the Central road, was the principal speaker in favor of the Southwestern road entering the reorganization scheme. He was on the floor a long while and many questions were fired into him. He said if reorganization was not adopted, Southwestern stock would be worth very much less. The Savannah stockholders all seem to be in favor of reorganization, and coincided with Mr. Comer's proposition. Mr. Comer is supposed to represent the Hollins interest of New York. Hollins & Co. alone hold more than a majority of all the stock represented at today's meeting; then when the holding of Savannah's stockholders are added to those of Hollins & Co., it can readily be seen how easily the control of this stock is represented. At today's meeting about $4,000,000 of stock are represented, and of this Hollins & Co. are present by proxy to the amount of $2,228,300 to say nothing of Savannah's holding.

It seems that a large majority of the individual stockholders present are against reorganization, but the majority of the stock as represented by proxy for Hollins & Co. favor reorganization.

The Macon stockholders and those of southwest Georgia are against reorganization.

After a long debate a motion to adjourn until morning without an election of officers or voting on reorganization was carried. Mr. Comer desired an election of officers before adjournment and argued that the vote on this question should be taken by the number of shares and not viva voce. The chair decided against Mr. Comer and he appealed from the decision of the chair, but the appeal was not sustained and the mteeing adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The sentiment of many of the stockholders is not to pass upon the question of reorganization at all at this meeting but to postpone the entire matter until a meeting of stockholders. In June next, the idea being that the Central road will pay the Southwestern dividend next June through fear. If it did not, that the Southwestern would refuse to go into the reorganization scheme and would annul its lease to the Central road and run as an independent line. There is a strong feeling among the stockholders that the Southwestern would thrive better as an indpendent line than to enter into the reorganization. The people of Macon would like very much to see the Savannah and Western pass from under the control of the Central and revert to its original condition as an independent line. They believe this would be better for the prosperity of the town and more beneficial to the stockholders.

The Committee's Recommendation.

The committee that went to New York to secure additional information in regard to the proposed plan of reorganization in their report submitted to the meeting today said among other things: Your committee therefore respectfully suggests, if you decide to take action on the plan of reorganization, that the holders in convention should adopt the following. as it is written or in substance, so as to give full protection to all:

Whereas, The plan of reorganization of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, promulgated January 19, 1893, through the public prints states, it is the purpose of the committee to form an underwriting syndicate to carry out and make effective this plan, and to secure and guarantee the same, and more particularly to secure the conversion of the tripartite bonds and of the secured floating debt into the securities of the new company.

DR. PRICE'S
DELICIOUS
Flavoring Extracts
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.
Vanilla
Lemon
Orange
Rose, etc.
Of perfect purity—
Of great strength—
Economy in their use
Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit

Resolved, That the convention approve the plan and agreement to carry it out, provided that when such underwriting syndicate is formed, its responsibility shall be certified to by resolutions of the board of directors of the trustees, and this syndicate shall guarantee not only the carrying out and making effective the plan but also the payment to each and every stockholder of this company, who shall elect to receive the same upon the deposits of his certificates with the trustees in lieu of the securities coming to him under the plan and agreement of the sum of $114 per share, payment to be made within thirty days from the date of such deposit or the script returned to such depositor; and that until said sum paid, said depositor's shares and rights, shall be unaffected and unimpaired thereby.

A Big Fire.

News was received in Macon this morning of the destruction by fire, of the large lumber mills of the Central Georgia Land and Lumber Company, about seventy miles from Macon, on the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad. The plant is a very valuable one and owned by Messrs. Frank Johnson, H. B. Enninge and John Birch, of Macon. These gentlemen recently erected the plant and have been living there. The fire broke out about 12 o'clock last night and is supposed to have caught from the dry house. In addition to the destruction of the mills, about ten cars were destroyed. The railroad track and the crossties for some distance were destroyed, causing the Georgia Southern trains to transfer passengers. The trains due here this morning at 4:30 arrived over two hours late. It is reported that the insurance on the plant was only $15,000, and that the gross loss will be about $50,000. Full particulars of the fire have not yet been received in Macon.

An Unusual Scene.

An unusual scene was presented in the city court this morning. The Constitution has already told how Sheriff Wescott and posse on Tuesday night arrested twelve tramps in a house at the waterworks. The tramps were arraigned before Judge Ross today on the charge of trespass. They plead guilty, and were sentenced to the chaingang for three and four months, on failure to pay costs and fines. Eleven of the tramps were white and one colored. Of course a negro had to be along as the mascot of the group. The tramps ranged in years from sixteen to sixty. They came from all sections of the country—from New York to California and New Orleans. The youngest in the crowd. James Carpenter, aged sixteen years, was from Brooklyn. He was sentenced to pay $30 or three months on the chaingang. The eldest, George Mason, aged sixty, says he came from Tennessee. On account of his age, Judge Ross would not sentence him to the chaingang but placed him in jail for thirty days or pay the cost of his trial. Mason claims to be a Mason in good standing. How they came to congregate at the waterworks, which are about three miles from the city, is a mystery. It seems that the word has been passed all along the tramp line that at the waterworks could be found fire and shelter at night. Some of the tramps have horrid countenances and seem as if they would as soon cut a man's throat for 50 cents as cut a piece of mince pie to eat.

Personel and Social.

The Progressive Euchre Club met tonight at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Johnston. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen and the affair was very brilliant. This was the first entertainment given by Mr. and Mrs. Johnston since their return from Europe and everything was conducted in a very elegant manner and on an elaborate and rich plan.

Mrs. Floyd Ross has issued invitations to a progressive euchre party on Saturday afternoon, complimentary to her sister, Mrs. Sam Long, of Virginia.

A very elegant german was given last night at the Commercial Club rooms.

Tomorrow afternoon Mrs. Lewis J. Anderson will give a card party.

The bal poudre under the auspices of the Thalian Club will be given tomorrow night at the Volunteers' armory.

At Mrs. Morrison Roger's card party yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Will Inman, of Atlanta, and Mrs. Florine Holt, of Atlanta, won first and second prizes respectively. Mrs. Holt and Mrs. Marsh Johnston tied for the second prize and on the cut Mrs. Holt won.

Next Tuesday afternoon Mr. Harry Kendall and Miss Fitzallen Wright will be married. There will be attendants. On account of repairs being made on the First Presbyterian church, the ceremony will be performed by Rev. W. B. Jennings at the Mulberry street Methodist church. There will be five attendants and a maid of honor. The ceremony will occur at 2 o'clock and Mr. and Mrs. Kendall will leave at 4:25 o'clock on a bridal tour. The service at the church will be very beautiful.

One of the principal social events of next week will be the card party to be given by Mrs. W. R. Cox. In the afternoon married ladies will be entertained in honor of Mrs. G. T. Miller, and at night the unmarried members of the society will be entertained in compliment to Miss Mamie Hatcher. Mrs. Cox's beautiful home is one of the best arranged for entertaining that there is in the city.

Mr. D. H. Mullenix, formerly the efficient and popular manager of the Macon Telephone exchange, and a young gentleman well known in Atlanta, where he has lived, was married last night to Miss Beulah Reynolds, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the late Alex Reynolds, one of Macon's highly esteemed citizens. Rev. Dr. E. W. Warren, of the Baptist church performed the ceremony. The many friends of the newly married couple wish them a long life of happiness and prosperity. Both are highly deserving of the richest blessings.

Another very happy marriage occurred last night. Mr. John Noone and Miss Hortense Parr were joined in matrimony at St. Joseph's Catholic church by Rev. Father Quilan Alderman. L. J. Dinkler and Miss Giaunone were the attendants. The bride is an exceedingly handsome young lady of many graces. The groom is one of the sterling young men of Macon, affable and true. He is the popular president of the Robert Emmet Club.

Hon. Milton P. Reese, of Washington, Ga., is in the city. Colonel Reese is one of the ablest and most popular members of the present state senate. He has many friends in Macon who are always pleased to see him.

Hon. Robert Whitfield, of Milledgeville, is in the city today. This gentleman has a great fondness for Macon and comes here at every opportunity.

Mr. J. E. DeVaughn, a well-known business man of Montezuma, is here at the Brown house. Also, D. H. Pope, of Albany, one of the influential citizens of southwest Georgia.

Mrs. S. R. Jaques, one of the handsomest and wealthiest ladies in Macon, expects to leave tomorrow to visit Mrs. Edward Peters. Mrs. Jaques is a great social favorite in Macon.

Newsy Notes.

The officers of the Second Georgia regiment held a very interesting meeting tonight. Lieutenant Satterlee came down from Atlanta and read a highly entertaining paper.

It was expected that the hearing of the petition for the removal of the litigation of the Sam road from the Sumter superior court to the United States court would be had today at Macon, but owing to the absence of Judge Speer from the city the matter was postponed until tomorrow. The case is of great importance and excites much public interest, not only in Americus but in Macon.

The question of enjoining the East Tennessee road from leasing to the Macon and Indian Spring road a piece of land at the foot of Second street on which to erect a power house will be heard in the United States court by Judge Speer on Saturday. The matter will be earnestly contested by plaintiff and defendant.

Frank Leverett, of Eatonton, is in the city. Frank says he is confident of being nominated by Cleveland United States marshal for the southern district of Georgia.

THROUGH THE TEMPLE

A Young Lady of North Rome Sends a Bullet.

MISS MARY STANSBURY'S DESPONDENCY

Leads Her to Suicide—She Has Lain in a Comatose State Ever Since the Shooting.

Rome, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Miss Mary Stansbury, the popular young daughter of Captain J. A. Stansbury, one of Rome's wholesale grocers, shot herself in the temple today about noon. The shooting occurred at the country home of Captain Stansbury, near North Rome, and the weapon used was an old army navy six-shooter. The 44-caliber bullet entered near the right temple. She was walking out in the yard, and her brother and mother were in the house when they heard the report of the pistol, and her brother went out to find her lying on the ground with the blood flowing from her temple and the smoking revolver lying near on the ground. He picked her up in his arms and carried her into the house and placed her on a lounge. Dr. J. B. S. Holmes and Dr. Henry Battey were both sent for. They probed for the bullet, but failed to find it. She has lain in a comatose condition since the shooting, and the doctors say she will die in a very short time. She was a very bright and popular young lady of twenty, and there was no cause for suicide except bad health. She has been in bad health for several weeks, and was given to melancholy moods.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

A Negro Run Down by a Freight Train Near Rome.

Rome, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Last night Doc Joiner, a negro man who worked at the new Rome furnace, started for his home in South Rome with a load of bundles.

He walked up the East Tennessee tracks for some distance, and when near the exposition buildings a north-bound freight train ran into him and knocked him several feet into the ditch below.

The train was stopped and backed down to the furance and then the conductor made the death of the negro known.

A messenger was sent to notify Coroner Drennon and shortly before midnight he took a special engine from the East Rome yards and ran down and brought the body up to the depot.

A jury was impaneled and an inquest held and the body left in the building until this morning, when it was taken out and buried by relatives. The examination made by County Physician Dr. D. T. McCall showed that the neck was broken and the skull crushed. Death was almost instantaneous.

Joiner was a highly esteemed negro and lived in South Rome.

Echols Taken Back.

On the late train last night Bob Echols was carried to Birmingham in the custody of S. Wiggins, a deputy, and Gus Ellard, a policeman of that city.

To the last Echols affirmed that he had nothing to do with the killing of Colonel F. B. Carpenter, which occurred in Birmingham on the night of January 14th, and says he will be able to prove that he was at home in Rome at the time.

The officers stated that the people of Birmingham were greatly wrought up over the killing of Colonel Carpenter and might mete out hasty justice to the guilty person when he became known.

The murder was a most deliberate one. Colonel Carpenter was on his way home and came upon a white man robbing a negro. He asked the man: "What are you doing there?" The robber turned, and demanding, "What have you got to with it, you ——— ———," fired two shots, both of which entered Colonel Carpenter's breast and killed him. The officers are sure that Echols is the man.

Personal Points.

Mr. W. W. Martin, of Atlanta, purchased the Mitchell drug store yesterday at public sale, paying $4,750 for it. It is an excellent business property.

The largest house that has greeted any show here this season was drawn by Patti Rosa last night.

Miss Nina Kenner, of Dalton, is the guest of friends in Rome.

Miss Eva Camp is visiting friends in Atlanta.

Mrs. Clifford B. King is spending a few weeks with her father, Dr. T. R. Gwaltney in Athens.

Miss Lillie Mitchell is visiting friends in Macon.

Miss Birdie Hoyt is visiting in Atlanta.

SOME PECULIAR CHARGES

Made Against Some of Carroll County's Citizens.

Carrollton, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—The Benfords come to the front again charged with numerous other crimes.

The Constitution contained an account of the attempted arson by Henry Benford, Louis Ward and others on the residence of Mrs. Mary E. White some time ago. At a preliminary trial Henry Benford and Louis Ward were bound over for assault and battery, and James Benford for riot. The preliminary trial was quite interesting, as there were about one hundred witnesses.

Today Sheriff Hewitt arrested J. H. L. Benford, Henry Benford, Ike Cofer, Reuben Cofer and others for burglary and other crimes. Mrs. White says while she was a witness in Carrollton the above men went to her residence, broke open the doors and again threw her furniture out and then nailed up the house. There is considerable excitement in the western part of Carroll county over this matter. Mr. J. H. L. Benford claims that the land the Whites live on is his, and Mrs. White disputes his right and says the property is hers. This is twice the household goods of Mrs. White have been thrown out, and she says she will give the Benfords a vigorous prosecution.

THE COW AND THE "NIGGER."

A Novel Suit That Will Soon Be Heard in Court.

Talbotton, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Probably the most novel case arising from the enforcement of the stock law ever heard in Georgia will be tried at the next term of the superior court. The interesting case had its origin in the following interesting circumstances:

Mr. W. H. Russell, living near Belleview, took up a cow belonging to his neighbor, Mr. L. B. McCrory, which had wandered on his premises, and sent Mr. McCrory word by a negro to send for the cow and to send along a dime, which was his charge for impounding cows. Mr. McCrory received the message with his usual calmness, told the negro it was not convenient for him to send for the cow just then and ordered him to go in his crib and get some shucks with which to feed his cow until he could send for it. When the darky entered the crib Mr. McCrory promptly closed the door and turned the key on him. No one relishes a good joke more than Mr. McCrory and this struck him as a particularly good opportunity for playing one, so as soon as he had the darky securely locked he wrote and sent the following message to Mr. Russell: "Send $5 and have your nigger released; this is my charge for impounding niggers, as they are much more destructive than cows, and for the second offense I always charge $50."

Mr. Russell came at once to see about his "nigger" and had him released after he had been "impounded" about two hours without paying Mr. McCrory's impounding fee. Mr. Russell was in town last week looking up the law on false imprisonment and it is likely that a suit will be brought against Mr. McCrory at the next term of court.

WET AND DRY.

The Dual Distinction which the City of Cuthbert Enjoys.

Cuthbert, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Cuthbert possesses a distinction, if such it may be termed, which possibly no other town in this whole country has, that of being both a wet as well as a dry town. So far as spiritous liquors are concerned she is dry; as to malt and fermented, she is wet. And the latter has come about within the last few days, in this way:

Randolph county voted prohibition about fifteen years ago. Afterwards the county was taken from under the general local option law, and a special act of the legislature was enacted, which took from the people the right to vote upon it. It was an ironclad law and the county has, generally speaking, had but little trouble with "blind tigers," and maintained a pretty good prohibition.

While many doubted the constitutionality of the act, no test case has ever gone to the supreme court. There has, however, gone before the city and superior courts violations of the law and they have been punished for the offenses. It was the result of some violations of the law, that the recent developments are the outcome. Parties indicted for selling wine and beer by the grand jury indictments were, upon demurrer, before two judges of superior courts, quashed, they deciding that it only applied to spiritous liquors and not to malt and fermented. Their decision being based upon the act itself, the caption differing from the body of the act, and upon supreme court decisions.

These decisions threw down the gaps and found the city of Cuthbert without any license laws upon the subject. Parties were going ahead and sell as there was no city license and if license was adopted and made prohibitory then they were going on the outskirts of the town. The council had these things to confront: Whether they would have such places on the outskirts of the city, without police restrictions; or whether they would fix a reasonable license, take them in and throw around them ironclad ordinances. The latter idea presented itself as the most prudent and coservative, and they have granted beer and winedealer license.

So far only one saloon has opened up. There are some who censure the council for granting license, under which they could open at all, thinking that a prohibition license should have been adopted that would force them to the outskirts; but the great majority think like the council that their action was the wisest, most prudent and conservative course that could have been adopted under the circumstances, especially so with the strong restrictions thrown around them.

TIRED OF HIS COMPANY.

Capitalist Austin Does Not Like a Sheriff as His Companion.

Savannah, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Hiram Vandusen, agent of William Austin, is expected to arrive here tonight and tomorrow efforts will be made to arrange the Savannah cases by giving the necessary bonds, they being secured in New York against loss. The deputy keeps by Austin's side continually and the capitalist is getting very tired of his detention. A letter was received from one of his friends today stating that he is a member of the famous Jekyl Island Club, and that it was there that he became acquainted with Judge Crovatt and agreed to advance him money. The writer adds that Austin's yearly income is over fifty thousand dollars. It may be several days yet before he will be released from custody.

The Day in Dalton.

Dalton, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Messrs. H. T. Hardwick, S. P. Maddox and others have formed themselves into a company and will begin work in March on a telephone system in Dalton.

Colonel Ham, of "snollygoster" fame, will lecture in this city on March 2d.

The Comus Club was entertained last night at the hospitable home of Colonel T. R. Jones, on Thornton avenue.

Jesse Trotter, the well-known merchant, who died Sunday, was buried Monday, with imposing ceremonies.

The Manley Manufacturing Company, of this city, has closed the contract for several jails in Mississippi.

A movement is on foot to raise $3,000 to make additional improvements to the Dalton Female college.

Will Fountz, the popular Hamilton street grocer, is rejoicing over the arrival of a tenpound girl Sunday.

A. E. Cannon, the well-known merchant of this city, has opened a branch house in Calhoun.

Jack Jones, colored, while working on top of R. M. Herron's "Snow" tobacco barn, Saturday, fell and broke his leg. It is thought amputation will be necessary.

At her home, on King street, last night, Miss Josie Barrett tendered her friends a card party.

Evans' History Adopted.

Cuthbert, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—The Randolph county board of education has adopted Evans's History of Georgia and Chambers's Histories of the United States as text books in the curriculum of the public school system of their county. Both are southern authors and their books are published by southern book concerns.

Briefs from Bronwood.

Bronwood, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Bronwood has as the leader of its cornet band a son of Mr. G. O. Hill, aged only thirteen years. Lucius, though young in years, is well up in music, and is the leader of a band that is fast coming into favorable notice. Willie G., a son of Mr. W. F. Simpson, nine years of age, handles the cornet in the band with signal ability. These boys, in years to come, will be heard from to their credit.

Rev. F. W. Tyler lectured in Bronwood Monday night of last week. He is now the regular pastor of the Lutheran church in that place, and will reside there.

A Change in Business.

Dawson, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—The interest of the late Z. A. Crittenden in the business of Arthur, Crittenden & Whitehead, will be publicly sold at administrator's sale on the 25th instant, to confirm a private sale made to Messrs. Arthur & Whitehead, Mr. Crittenden's surviving partners.

Carroll's Commissioner's.

Carrollton, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—The newly elected county commissioners of Carroll county held their first meeting yesterday. They elected Colonel G. W. Austin, one of the leading lawyers of the county, as clerk of their body and the county's counsel. Colonel E. W. Wells, of this city, was elected chairman of the board.

Death of Dr. Hood.

Carrollton, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Dr. J. W. Hood, an able and influential Baptist minister, whose home is in Bowden, died here yesterday and was carried to Bowden for interment. Dr. Hood was well known all over west Georgia, and his death is much deplored.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.
It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Tonight's prices: Gallery, 25c; balcony, 75c; parquet, $1.50. Opening DeGive's Grand.

Secure seats for the great "Men and Women" matinee at Miller's.

RANKIN'S
BUCHU AND JUNIPER
unlike many other good remedies, is not
RECOMMENDED
for everything that afflicts the human race, but like a good many of them, is a sure specific
FOR
one trouble or complications arising from one. The organs upon which Rankin's Buchu and Juniper acts are the
KIDNEYS
AND
BLADDER.
For diseases of these organs and the many complications arising from them it is a sure specific. Sold by all druggists.

Administrator's Sale.

AGREEABLY to an order of the court of ordinary of Fulton county, will be sold at public outcry, at the courthouse door of said county, on the first Tuesday in March, 1893, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, towit: An undivided (1-2) half in all that tract or parcel of land and improvements thereon in the city of Atlanta, and described as lot No. 5 of the subdivision of the John Broad estate, as per plat of Hendrix & Osborn, being 125 feet north from Hood street and running north along Windsor street 50 feet and extending back westwardly between lots 4 and 6, and 7 and 8 to an alley; 170 feet deep and being 34 feet wide on the alley. Part of land lot 85, fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county; sold as the property of Mrs. Laura M. Butt, late of said county, deceased. Terms cash. Sold for purpose of paying debts. February 8, 1893.

ANDREW J. SHROPSHIRE,
feb10 d4t fri Administrator.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

COME to 115 Whitehall for fresh Altamaha river shad, at wholesale and retail.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—$7,500 for one of the best built houses in Atlanta; 217 Jackson; new, 8 rooms; all conveniences; easy terms. Owner at house.

FOR SALE—Two of the choicest residence lots in north Atlanta at $55 per foot, easy terms, or would exchange for first-class purchase money notes or bank stock. W. J. Willingham, Jr., Hillyer building. feb 3-1m—ex sun.

FOR SALE—Fine vacant lot at Decatur, on Candler street; size 100x300, with east front; fine location, beautiful shade and splendid neighborhood. Will give big bargain if sold this month. Address "Decatur Lot," Constitution office.

R. H. Randall, 8 Kimball House, Wall Street.

THIS IS to notify my friends and patrons and all who deal in real estate that I have removed my office from 39 North Broad street to No. 8 Kimball house, in the office of Welch & Turman. Will be glad to have all who wish to buy or sell real estate to call on me. R. H. Randall. feb10 4t

WANTED—Boarders.

TWO FRONT ROOMS, furnished, to let for couple, with good table board; also, room and board for young men at reasonable rates, at Mrs. M. A. Reed's, 7 Church street. feb9-4t

WANTED—Two furnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen. 209 Peachtree street. feb 9-3t thur sat sun

BOARDERS WANTED—Elegant new house; large comfortable rooms; modern conveniences; close to business center; good fare at $3.50 a week. 27 Markham street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

7 PER CENT—Money to lend on improved Atlanta property. No delay. Rosser & Carter, over Merchants' bank. feb 7—6m

$40,000 TO LOAN on Atlanta property in sums not less than $2,500; low rate of interest, but the security must be worth double the loan. J. W. Goldsmith, 529 Equitable building. feb4-2w

LARGE LOANS on central business property are made at specially low rates by S. Barnett, 537 Equitable building. jan 29—1m.

MONEY TO LEND on good security. Apply to Litt Bloodworth, Jr., cashier Commercial Travelers' Savings bank; room 325 Equitable building. jan 25—1m.

$67,000 TO LOAN on improved real estate in Atlanta and suburbs. Purchase money notes wanted. Loans made promptly. G. M. McKinnon, No. 2 S. Broad street. feb9-3.

LONG AND SHORT time loans on real estate, bonds, stocks and other security. Will buy purchase money notes. Germania Loan and Banking Co., office 37 S. Pryor st., Kiser building. Peter F. Clarke, cashier. feb4 1m sun tues fri

MONEY to loan on farms and real estate at 6 per cent. Address Box 645, Atlanta, Ga. jan 1—3m sun wed fri

MONEY TO LOAN—On improved real estate in Atlanta; loans promptly negotiated; no delay. Francis Fontaine, 44 1-2 Marietta street. feb4sun-tuesfri

MONEY TO LEND on central, rent-paying real estate, in sums from $10,000 to $50,000, at 6 per cent. Weyman & Connors, 511 Equitable building. feb 12—1m

WANTED—To buy purchase money notes or any notes secured by real estate or other good collateral. Telephone 748. T. W. Baxter. jan 20 3m tues thur sun

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate 5-year loans on improved Atlanta residence property at a total cost to borrower of 8 per cent, payable semi-annually. They negotiate 5-year loans on central improved business property at a total to borrower of 7 per cent, payable semi-annually. This advertisement means exactly what it says. Room 32 Gould building. Barker & Holleman.

MONEY TO LOAN—We have money to loan at reasonable terms, on long time, on central or suburban improved real estate. Read & Brandon, 14 1-2 South Broad street. jan18-d1m

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate real estate loans at low rates. Room 32 Gould building.

MONEY to any amount can always be borrowed on real estate in or near Atlanta, by applying to S. Barnett, 537 Equitable building. nov11-d6m

LOANS—$1,000 and upwards on improved city property negotiated at lowest rates. John Y. Dixon, 411 Equitable building. 1y

STATE SAVINGS BANK—34 West Alabama have money to loan on Atlanta property, repayable in monthly installments. Give special attention to savings deposits, paying interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. dec21-6m

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

AN EXPERT bookkeeper desires a position that will leave him free to attend to other business a portion of each day; first-class references. Address Accountant, Constitution office. feb8-3t

WANTED SITUATION—Wishing to move to Atlanta I am anxious to secure a situation with some good mercantile or banking house; bookkeeping or office work preferred, but will do any kind. J. G. Wilburn, Macon, Ga. I refer by permission to J. W. Cabiniss, cashier Exchange bank; J. N. Birch, of Central Georgia Land and Lumber Company; W. H. Burden, of S. T. Coleman-Burden Company; G. B. Turpin, vice president Exchange bank; I. C. Plant's Son, banker. feb 3-1t.

FOR RENT—Cottages, Houses, Etc.

FOR RENT—A four-room house on Walnut st., corner of Magnolia st., $9. Apply to owner at 54 Walton. feb10 10t

LITTLE KIMBALL FOR RENT—34-room boarding house, 45 and 47 Wheat street, furnished or unfurnished. J. C. Hendrix & Co. feb 8, 7t.

FOR RENT—A two-story 9-room framed house suitable for a boarding house; splendid location at 354 East Fair street. Call at once on G. B. Adair, 23 1-2 West Alabama street. feb 8, 3t.

FOR RENT—9-room house with all conveniences. No. 64 North Forsyth street. Apply to Peter G. Grant, 28 South Broad st. feb 7—1w

HELP WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—A strictly [illegible] Eiseman Bros.

WANTED—Junior drug clerk of one or two years' experience. Address, stating salary and experiences, Box 138, Athens, Ga.

WANTED—A good thrifty white [illegible] lease the Mansion house barber shop [illegible] Greenville, S. C.; population 12,000; [illegible] first-class hotel in the city; shop [illegible] good business; unfurnished. Hot and [illegible] water and bath tubs included in lease; [illegible] chance for the right man. Address A. A. Gates, proprietor.

WANTED—An experienced A No. 1 [illegible] dry goods salesman. Apply with references to A. Kaiser & Bro., Brunswick, Ga. feb10 3t fri sat sun

WANTED—Southern people to keep their money in the south. We clean or dye the most delicate shades and fabrics; old clothes made new. Repair to order. No [illegible] quired. We pay expressage both ways. Write for terms and price list. McEwen's Dye Works and Cleaning Establishment, Nashville, Tenn.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell Baking Powder. We pay $75 month salary and expenses or 20 per cent commission. Steady employment, experience unnecessary. If you want a position here is a chance. U. S. Chemical Works, 840 to 846 Van Buren, Chicago. aug18-diy

SALARY OR COMMISSION to agents to handle the patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint subagents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Manufacturing Co., X, LaCrosse, Wis.

WANTED—Salesmen for Rand, McNally & Co's. new handy atlas, just published at the popular price of $1, 380 pages of solid matter, indexed county maps of states and territories with all railroads in operation, 187 pages of new census matter, giving population, etc., twenty-one pages colored statistical diagrams and other valuable features. Contents similar to some atlases selling for four or five times the price. Send for terms or save time by remitting $1 for sample copy, terms, etc. Address Rand, McNally & Co. 61 East Ninth street, New York.

HELP WANTED.—Female.

WANTED—A competent woman to cook and help with housework for small family. Good wages to such person. Apply at [illegible] Whitehall street, city.

ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Banking office formerly occupied by Maddox, Rucker Banking Company. Apply Robert F. Maddox, Jr. feb4-1w

NEW and comfortable sleeping rooms for rent. Apply corner Edgewood avenue and Ivy street, East Atlanta Land Company. jan22-1m

PERSONAL.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that J. H. Mountain and associates, to be known under the name of the White Electric Railway Co., a charter of which is being applied for, will apply at the next meeting of the general council for permission to construct and electrically equip and operate a line on Loyd street, from Alabama street to Little street, with the privilege of double-tracking the same; also, Glenn street, from Loyd street to Smith street, and on Smith street to Crumley street; on Crumley street, from Smith to Robbins street; on Robbins street, from Crumley street to Wells street; on Wells street, from Robbins street to Carlton street; on Carlton street, from Wells street to intersection of Glenn and Kreis streets; on Kreis street, from Glenn street south to city limits; also Crumley street, from Loyd street to Smith street. J. H. Mountain and associates. Atlanta, Ga., February 8, 1893. feb 9-5t

CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE has a large and varied stock of flat and book paper bought before the advance in paper, which will be sold at specially low prices.

M. J. WALKER, stenographer and typewriter, phone 1457, 402 Kiser building, Atlanta, Ga. Miss Ella Menko, Charles [illegible] and Charles Faver, assistants. Your work respectfully solicited.

BEST FORM ironclad waiver notes, 50 in a book, 25 cents; 100 in a book 40 cents; with three line mortgage clause, 50 in a book, 25 cents; 100 in a book, 40 cents. With six lines for mortgage claim, 50 in a book, 40 cents; 100 in a book, 60 cents; sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. Address Constitution job office, Atlanta, Ga.

CARRY your lady friends to Chapman's stylish kitchen to get something nice to eat—Delmonico of Macon, Ga.

JONES, he pays the freight; SMITH, he sells the Herring-Hall Marvin Co.'s fire and burglar proof safes, vault doors and safety depository systems; there are flies on Jones, none on B. F. Smith, 34 West Alabama street, Atlanta Ga., and Richmond, Va.

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee. Niagara Falls, forty miles away.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FRESH Altamaha river shad received daily at 115 Whitehall.

CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE has a large and varied stock of flat and book paper bought before the advance in paper, which will be sold at specially low prices.

FOR SALE—Office furniture, including safe, all new; office for rent. Call at 10 East Alabama street. feb 8, 3t.

FOR RENT—A large lot, about one and one-half acres, railroad in front and rear and street front full length of lot; the best place in the city for coal, wood and lumber yard. Apply Winship Machine Company. feb4-2w

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTIES HAVING from $1,000 to [illegible] to invest in a good, legitimate manufacturing enterprise paying from 20 to 25 per cent will find it to their interest to call on or address Mr. W. J. Van Dyke, 26 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR LEASE—Lumber yard, [illegible] corner Peters and Forsyth. Inquire at [illegible] Broad.

WANTED—A partner with $500 or $800 cash to join with me in a business paying from 300 to 500 per cent profit. Address [illegible] care Constitution.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS WANTED for the authentic life of Blaine. A chance of a life time. Freight paid. Credit given. Best book. Best terms. Outfit free. Send at once 10 cents for postage and packing. It will pay you to write for special terms on the authentic edition, no matter what book you are selling; offer most extraordinay ever made in history of bookselling. R. H. Woodward & Co., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Board.

WANTED—BOARD—For lady and gentleman in country, within fifteen or twenty miles of Atlanta; what attractions; give lowest terms per month. Address H. A. B., care Constitution.

WANTED—Board; strictly private family near in; gentleman and wife; furnish own room. "Earnest," P. O. box 232.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—Stable and barn at [illegible] street, $2. Apply on premises.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—By The Cosmopolitan Magazine an agent in every county. Address with references. Wm. R. Davie, Jr., Landsford, S. C. feb10 3t

BRIGHT AGENTS wanted quick, to sell Crawford's "Life of Blaine." Written by Blaine's most intimate literary friend. The only work endorsed by V. P. Morton, Gen. Miller, Priv. Sec. Halford, Sec. [illegible] and a host of other cabinet officers, senators, etc.; hence will outsell any and all others five to one. Demand is simply immense. Send 30 cents for outfit and save time. Don't waste time on cheap-John, catch-penny books. Get the official work and best terms by writing quickly to Hubbard Pub. Co., [illegible] Phila. feb10 6t sun tues sat

AGENTS WANTED—for the authentic life of Blaine. The chance of a life-time. Freight paid. Credit given. Best book. Best terms. Outfit free. Send at once 10c for postage and packing. R. H. Woodward & Co., Baltimore, Md. It will pay you to write for special terms on the authentic edition, no matter what book you are selling; offer most extraordinary ever made in history of book selling. feb 9-3t eod

ACTIVE workers everywhere for "Life of James G. Blaine," written by [illegible] er Johnson, the New York editor, [illegible] mate friend of Mr. Blaine. [illegible] tion, embracing the history of his [illegible] cradle to grave, 612 extra [illegible] nificently illustrated. Retail [illegible] ing immensely. Big money [illegible] Sixty thousand agents wanted. [illegible] Best terms. Act quick. [illegible] days time. Freight paid. [illegible] instructions [illegible] Globe Bible Publishing Company [illegible] nut street, [illegible] born street, Chicago, Ill.

A GREAT SENSATION

Was That Given the People of Griffin Yesterday.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER THURMAN

Arrested, Charged with Extracting Money from Registered Letters—He Denies the Charge—The Case Against Him.

Griffin, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—The greatest sensation this city has ever known developed at a late hour this evening.

The story goes that for a long series of months registered letters passing through this office have been coming up short in their contents and no clue to the mystery could be obtained. Last Monday, however, the postmaster at Carrollton sent his remittance by registered letter to the Atlanta postmaster, which reached its destination just one hundred dollars short and the money was found here yesterday.

In making remittances postmasters are required to describe the series of issue, number and denomination of each bill enclosed and it was by this means the money was discovered. As soon as the package was shown to be short Postmaster Lewis, of Atlanta, made the matter known to Inspector W. C. Baird, who came to this city Tuesday night and calling to his assistance ex-Inspector Captain George C. Stewart, laid the matter before him with a description of the missing money. He also furnished the banks with a similar list with the request that they look out for it in deposits. It did not come in that day, but yesterday Mr. T. B. Thurman, assistant postmaster, paid for some land he had purchased from Mrs. Clara Leferve recently and in the money paid were the five twenty dollar bills missing from the package addressed to the Atlanta office by the Carrollton postmaster.

By a singular coincidence Captain Stewart drew the deed for Mr. Thurman and received the money into his own hands for which he was looking. His trained eye at once detected it and he, without hesitation, notified Mr. Baird, who came down this evening and placed Mr. Thurman under arrest.

Mr. Thurman submitted quietly, and while the situation looks gloomy for him, says he will establish on his trial that he drew the money paid for the land from the bank with the exception of one hundred dollars, which he drew from the office and which is charged to him on the books. The friends of Mr. Thurman hope he may be able to establish this fact. He is well known here and has the sympathy of our people. His father is postmaster and had held the office one term before under Hayes's administration. No man ever discharged the duties of his office more satisfactorily than he, while his son has always given entire satisfaction as assistant and has been considered thoroughly honest. Young Thurman attended strictly to his business, was economical and had saved a good deal of money. He has a wife and several small children.

Inspector Baird says his case is a good one and there is no way for the young man's getting out of it. He considers it a good catch, in that the work has always been so cleverly done that no signs of tampering could be detected, and for a long time he thought the work was done by a clerk in the Atlanta office, who was arrested a few weeks ago.

Young Thurman gave bond in the sum of $1,000. He is not with his family, pending commitment trial next Monday.

SECURITIES BEING DEPOSITED.

Central Stockholders Are Sending Them Under the Reorganization Plan.

Savannah, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Securities of the Central railroad system are being deposited in the Southern bank gradually by their holders, who are desirous of coming in under the reorganization plan. Each mail brings in a number of securities from points in Georgia and other states, and yesterday and today Vice President Crane was kept steadily busy attending to them.

One trouble is a mistake that is made in sending stocks without the power of attorney to authorize the action that the senders desire, rendering it necessary to write to them for it.

The local security holders are depositing their securities slowly but steadily. There is an inclination manifest to wait until it is learned what the Southwestern stockholders decide to do. Next week there is expected to be a heavy rush of securities. Nothing is thought here of the fact that no securities were deposited in New York yesterday, the first day for their receipt.

AT LIBERTY FOR A FEW HOURS.

Burrell Leonard's Shrewd Scheme of Escape Worked Like a Charm.

Burrell Leonard executed a shrewd plan of escape yesterday afternoon, and for five hours he was at liberty.

Leonard was convicted of larceny in the superior court yesterday morning and given a sentence of one year in the pen. He was arrested last Monday by Patrolman Abbott, and the charge was conclusively proven against him.

After he was sentenced yesterday he was carried into the prison room with the other prisoners. Bailiff Merritt was on guard at the door, having just relieved one of the other court bailiffs. Leonard came to the door and told the bailiff that he had a note to deliver for young Jim Roberts, one of the prisoners, and thinking that he had entered the room for the purpose of getting the note, let him out. A minute later he discovered that Leonard was one of the prisoners and had escaped.

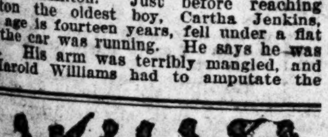
He at once made the matter known, and the police were notified to look out for him. Late yesterday afternoon Leonard was located on Peters street by Patrolman Seals and arrested. He is now locked up at police headquarters, and will, this morning, be turned over to the county authorities.

A Negro Run Over.

Savannah, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Richard Richards, a negro, was run over by a switch engine at the ocean steamship wharves today and both legs were broken. Richards will probably die from the effects of the wounds. Richards was trying to cross the track between a wagon and the engine when the accident occurred.

A Costly Ride.

Hamilton, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Two negro boys, whose names are Cartha Jenkins and Clifford Berry, boarded a freight car at Chipley last night in order to steal a ride to Hamilton. Just before reaching Hamilton the oldest boy, Cartha Jenkins, whose age is fourteen years, fell under a flat while the car was running. He says he was asleep. His arm was terribly mangled, and Dr. Harold Williams had to amputate the limb.



A LONG PROCESSION of diseases start from a torpid liver and impure blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures every one of them. It *prevents* them, too. Take it, as you ought, when you feel the first symptoms (languor, loss of appetite, dullness, depression) and you'll save yourself from something serious.

In building up needed flesh and strength, and to purify and enrich the blood, nothing can equal the "Discovery." It invigorates the liver and kidneys, promotes all the bodily functions, and brings back health and vigor. For Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Biliousness, and all Scrofulous, Skin, and Scalp Diseases, it is the only remedy that's *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, in every case, or the money [illegible]

About Catarrh.—No matter what you've tried and found wanting, you can be cured with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The proprietors of the medicine agree to cure you, or they'll pay you $500 in cash.

HAPPY HAWAIIANS.

Continued from Fifth Column, First Page.

the action was taken with a view to staying and tendency to individual incendiarism and outbreak. The placing of the island under the protectorate of the American flag will have this direct effect. The protectorate does not in any manner interfere with the regular progress of public business under the provisional government nor with negotiations with the United States government."

No Official Information.

Up to the hour that Secretary of State Foster left the department he had received no information from Minister Stevens, and the navy department was without advices from Captain Wiltse as to the part taken by the forces of the United States steamship Boston, in the establishment of the protectorate. In consequence of the absence of dispatches giving an official statement of the conditon of affairs on the islands, the conference between Secretary Foster and the Hawaiian commissioners, fixed for 3 o'clock this afternoon, was abandoned.

The opinion generally expressed this morning that the establishment of a protectorate by Minister Stevens would tend to expedite the settlement of the pending request for the annexation of the islands by the United States, was not held by Mr. Thurston head of the Hawaiian commission. He expressed a doubt of the correctness of that view of the case, but declined to further discuss the question or give reasons upon which this doubt was based.

This afternoon the Hawaiian commissioners received a telegram from Charles M. Cook, announcing his arrival at San Francisco with dispatches for them from the provisional government. He was asked to bring the dispatches with him to Washington, and he is expected to reach here next Wednesday afternoon. He may have Neuman and Prince David for his traveling companions. Cook is a business man, about forty-five years of age, and a member of the advisory council of the provisional government. He was prominently mentioned for a place on the commission sent to the United States and will doubtless act with the members of that body upon his arrival.

What Congressmen Say.

News of the action of Minister Stevens became a subject of general comment in the house after the excitement of the silver vote had died away. It met with the approval of the republican side of the house and with a mixed reception on the democratic side, the prevailing sentiment on that side, however, being one of antagonism to the committal of this government to annexation or to a protectorate or the committal of congress by the executive branch of the government. There were some members who sharply criticised Minister Steven and thought his conduct unwarranted.

Mr. Rynor, of Maryland, member of the foreign affairs committee, introduced in the house a resolution requesting the secretary of state, so far as public interest will allow, to inform the house upon what authority, if any, from the state department, the American minister has recognized the provisional government of Hawaii and whether the department has, in any manner, authorized the minister to participate in behalf of the United States in the proceedings that culminated in the establishment of a provisional government. The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs for consideration. Mr. Raynor says his resolution has for its sole object to ascertain the authority of the state department to create a protectorate without the sanction of congress.

Chairman Blount, of the foreign affairs committee, is understood to be inclined against annexation or a protectorate, but would not say much. "If Minister Stevens," he said, "had attempted to commit the United States by any act done under simply his general instructions why, he is a pretty lively fellow. Of course, if he has any instructions from the president, which I am not inclined to believe, for his action, that would put a different phase upon it."

FOR LIFE PRESERVATION.

The Senate Amendments Requiring Railroads to Use Automatic Car Couplers.

Washington, February 9.—Mr. Frye, in reporting back adversely certain amendments referred to the committee on commerce, proposing river and harbor appropriations, said the appropriation bill already contained river and harbor appropriations to the amount of about $16,000,000 (under continueing contract clause) and that the committee on commerce would not recommend any further river and harbor appropriations.

The senate, on motion of Mr. Morgan, at noon went into executive session.

When the doors reopened, Mr. Wolcott moved to change the hour of meeting to noon. The vote was a tie, and the vice president voted in the affirmative.

At 1 o'clock this evening, the automatic car coupler bill was taken up. The question was on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Dolph to that offered by Mr. Morgan. Mr. Morgan's amendment requires the attorney general to bring suit for the condemnation of any device that may be selected; and Mr. Dolph's is that no railroad company shall be required to use such a device until such "condemnation" has taken place.

Both amendments were tabled and amendments were adopted making the first section requiring the use of power-driving wheel brakes to go into force on the 1st of July, 1898 instead of 1895; and a fourth section, requiring the use of grab irons or hand holds in the end and side of cars, go into force on the 1st of July, 1895 instead of 1893.

It was also amended by the striking of the second section all but the first sentence. The section as amended simply makes it unlawful to use cars after the 1st of January, 1898, that are not equipped with couplers, coupling automatically by contact, or which can be uncoupled without the necessity of men going between the ends of the cars.

Final action was not taken on the bill.

POLICEMAN PARKER DEAD.

And There Is No Clue to His Murderer—A Reward Offered.

Augusta, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Policeman William Parker, who was shot last night by a negro whom he suspected to be a thief and attempted to arrest, died at the hospital at 11 o'clock tonight. The murder is a mystery and the police have no clue to lead to the detection of the villain. Three negroes were arrested on suspicion today, but when confronted by the dying man Mr. Parker was unable to identify any of them as the man who shot him. Nobody was about when the shooting occurred and the negro was not seen while escaping.

Mayor Alexander this afternoon offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of the murderer with proof to convict.

Mr. Parker was forty-nine years old and leaves a wife and one child.

They Fought with Swords.

Paris, February 9.—A duel with swords was fought today between Norbert de Benoit, Deputy from Aveyron, and Emile Goussot, deputy for St. Denis, in consequence of remarks made by Goussot in the chamber of deputies on Wednesday. Goussot was the challenger. He was disarmed and wounded.

Site for the Dispensary.

Columbia, S. C., February 9.—(Special.)—It is stated officially today that Governor Tillman has selected the first floor of the agricultural hall as the location for the state liquor dispensary, which may or may not go into being next July. There is talk among the prohibitionists of calling a March convention for the purpose of preventing in the various counties the number of signatures to the petitions necessary to get a dispensary.

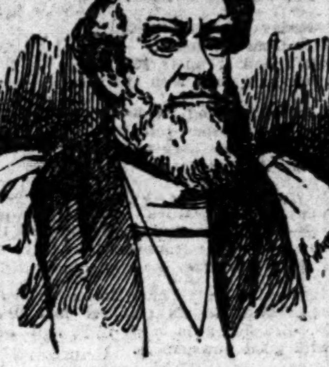
The Trustees Restrained.

Augusta, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Judge Roney today granted an injunction restraining President George P. Curdy, of the Dover and Statesboro railroad, from preventing the trustees of the bondholders of roads from taking control of the road, since the road has defaulted in paying interest on the mortgage bonds.

BISHOP LYNAM MARRIED.

The Well-Known Episcopal Prelate Takes Unto Himself a Wife.

Charleston, S. C., February 9.—(Special.)—An interesting romance which had its origin in the mountains of North Carolina, culminated today in the marriage here of Bishop T. B. Lyman, of the Episcopal diocese of North Carolina, to Miss Susan Robertson, one of the four hundred of South Carolina. The wedding took place in St. Michael's church, the oldest church in the city, and in the presence of a very select party.



BISHOP LYMAN.

The groom is seventy-three years of age and the bride forty-eight. She was given away by Colonel Henry E. Young, a vestryman of St. Michael's. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles Colesworth Pinckney, of Grace church, this city. The couple met in Asheville, N. C., last summer soon after Bishop Howe resigned the episcopacy of this diocese and Bishop Lyman was requested to assume the duties. The bride is the daughter of the late Alexander Robertson, a prominent merchant of Charleston.

After the wedding ceremony the bridal couple left here for Florida, where the honeymoon will be spent at the Ponce de Leon.

THE NEWS FROM ATHENS.

State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, Etc.

Athens, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—The fifteenth convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the state of Georgia convened here this afternoon.

Delegates have been arriving since Wednesday and now the full attendance is here and have absolute control of the Classic City.

Everybody in the town is taking an interest in this convention and the people of Athens are doing all in their power to make it a complete success. The citizens are entertaining the delegates in a most hospitable way.

The first session was held this afternoon in the handsome building of the local association. This had been decorated on the outside with banners and within it was artistically decorated with greens and bamboos. It presents altogether a charming appearance, all of which is due to the Ladies' Auxiliary.

The temporary organization took place at 3 o'clock. Mr. James A. Dorritee, of Savannah, was made chairman and W. B. Godridge, of Savannah, temporary secretary. A committee on permanent organization was appointed and will report back tomorrow morning, when the delegates will set themselves to business.

Tonight the address of welcome was delivered by Professor David C. Barrow, of the university. This was responded to by Mr. W. M. Lewis, state secretary of South Carolina.

Mr. Henry Hillyer, of Atlanta, chairman of the state executive committee, has not yet arrived but is expected tomorrow along with the Atlanta delegation.

The Augusta delegates were the first to arrive, and so far constitute the largest representation that has been sent up by any city. There are twenty. The association will continue in session until next Sunday night, during which time addresses will be made by F. S. Brochman, state secretary; W. F. Baxter and Chancellor William E. Boggs.

An Atlanta Student.

The University of Georgia can boast now of the oldest student, perhaps, that has ever attended any college in the country. There is in the winter school a student sixty-five years old. He manifests great interest in his studies and considers himelf in every respect one of the boys. He says he lost a fortune at farming and now comes to Dr. White's school to see if he can do better at the theory than in practice.

Big Fire at Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., February 9.—(Special.)—Shortly after midnight the entire fire department was called out by a fire in Lanier & Burnett's grist mill, in South Nashville. The mill and feed sheds cover an acre of ground and are adjoining the big tobacco warehouse of Charles Dortch and the Nashville warehouse and elevator, and were practically destroyed when the fire department arrived. The attention of the firemen was therefore given to saving the other property, and they succeeded. The stock in the mill, which is known as the Rock City mill, was low and the loss was only $30,000, nearly covered by insurance. The fire originated in a boiler explosion, the cause of which is not known.

Senatorial Ballots Yesterday.

Cheyenne, Wy., February 9.—No choice in the senatorial contest today.

Bismarck, N. D., February 9.—Practically no choice in the senatorial situation today.

Helena, Mont., February 9.—Saunders led in the vote for United States senator. No choice.

Olypia, Wash., February 9.—The fifty-sixth ballot today showed no change in the senatorial situation.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."
A box of
BEECHAM'S PILLS
constitutes a family medicine chest.
Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, and all nervous and trembling sensations are relieved by using these Pills
Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating
Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

USE DIXIE
Baking Powder
Absolutely None Better.
3p n r m

Tonight's prices: Gallery, 25c; balcony, 75c; parquet, $1.50. Opening DeGive's Grand.

Tonight's prices: Gallery, 25c; balcony, 75c; parquet $1.50. Opening DeGive's Grand.

Number of good seats for the opening of DeGive's Grand, at Miller's.

Look Around

and see the women who are using Pearline. It's easy to pick them out. They're brighter, fresher, more cheerful than the women who have spent twice as much time in the rub, rub, rub, of the old way. Why shouldn't they be? Washing with Pearline is easy.

And look at the clothes that are washed with Pearline. They're brighter, and fresher, too. They haven't been rubbed to pieces on the washboard. They may be old, but they don't show it. For clothes washed with Pearline last longer.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—*send it back.* 317 JAMES PYLE, New York.

SUCCESS.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

Since Dr. Hathaway & Co. opened their office in this city they have been highly complimented upon opening a specialty practice, which is so essential to the people of Atlanta and vicinity. The many patients who have taken treatment during the short time the doctors have been located here express great satisfaction in the result obtained, many saying, "If I could only had this treatment before I would have been well long ago and saved myself a great deal of suffering." The methods of treatment employed by Dr. Hathaway & Co. are new and effective, doing away with many of the old-fashioned methods of cutting and burning and other severe forms of treatment which are old and in a majority of cases do more harm than good. The moderate charges made by Dr. Hathaway & Co. are an invitation to the people, as the majority of doctors who treat diseases peculiar to men and women, private skin, blood and numerous diseases, charge exhorbitently, but Dr. Hathway & Co.'s charges are low and reasonable and within the means of all. Consult them if in need of treatment and save valuable time.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

To the following diseases: Specific blood poisoning, (Syphilis) diseased or unnatural discharges, impotency, lost manhood, nervous debility, night losses, strictures, hydrocele, varicocele, psoriasis, eczema, moles, birthmarks, superfluous hairs, pimples, ulcers, piles, catarrh and diseases of women.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.

SPECIALISTS.

(Regular Gaduates Registered.)

YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN—Remarkable results have followed our treatment. Years of varied and successful experience in the use of curative methods that we alone own and control for all disorders of Men who have weak or undeveloped or diseased organs, who are suffering from errors of youth and excess, or who are nervous or impotent, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to guarantee to all patients, if they can possibly be restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.

REMEMBER—That there is hope for you. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

LADIES—Who are suffering from diseases peculiar to your sex, Female Weakness, should certainly try our new method of treatment, which surpasses the old methods and does away with so much pain which is often experienced. Try our treatment and you will be satisfied.

SYPHILIS—This terrible disease is treated by us with the latest methods, and our experience at Hot Springs and eastern hospitals enables us to entirely eradicate this terrible poison from the system. The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete cure guaranteed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly cured in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorrhoea.

STRICTURE—A new method. No cutting. The only rational method to effect a complete treatment.

Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men, No. 2 for Women, No. 3 for Skin Diseases.

All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Medicine sent free from observation to all parts of the country. Address or call on Dr. HATHAWAY & Co., 22 1-2 South Broad street, Inman Building, rooms 34 and 35. Hours, 9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 1.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate Real Estate

8 1-2 PER CENT—How is that for interest on splendid central store property close in, that we can sell for $16,000? It just simply can't be beat.

MARIETTA STREET—We have an elegant business lot very near in that we can give a special bargain in if taken in next few days. It will almost double in value in a year.

$2,800 CAPITOL AVENUE—Vacant lot, near in and very pretty; cheapest lot without exception on the street.

ELEGANT PIECE of finely improved property, paying 12 per cent interest; very near in, and on one of the very best streets. Ask us about it.

$4,300, JUNIPER STREET—Large and beautifully shaded residence lot. Cheapest that has been offered in a long time.

$1,500, COOPER STREET vacant lot, fine size and not very far out. Cheaper than it was a year ago.

PEACHTREE STREET—Elegant house of ten rooms, with every modern improvement and beautifully arranged and finished inside; nice lot and close in; can't possibly be beat as a bargain; less than $15,000.

$6,200, FOREST AVENUE—Elegant home with every modern improvement imaginable and a lovely lot. Worth $7,000 right now.

DECATUR AND SOUTH DECATUR.

$4,000 FOR A PLACE of nearly six acres within a mile of the courthouse, and with large front on one of the finest public roads. Nice dwelling, and place very highly improved with grapes, fruit, etc.

$3,300 FOR BEAUTIFUL new home on Georgia railroad, close to depot; 6-room house and lovely corner lot. Extraordinary bargain.

WE HAVE everything that there is for sale in South Decatur, and can sell some of the prettiest and cheapest residence lots you ever saw, and on mighty easy terms. Also some cheap truck farms. Office 12 East Alabama street. Phone 363.

THE PRETTIEST
Vacant Lot On
Washington Street,
50x198; near in; at a bargain; gas, water pipes and sewerage already provided. Splendidly improved. Address X, Box 152.
mall 4lm

REAL ESTATE SALES.

H. L. Wilson
Real Estate,
18 KIMBALL HOUSE, PRYOR STREET

Now is the time to buy Atlanta property. The constant flow of money to this city and the steady increase of population is bound to make real estate continue to enhance in value. The man who buys now has a certain profit in the future. The many developments now under way and to be matured this year will increase Atlanta's growth amazingly.

If you want improved or unimproved property, fine homes on the best streets, cheap lots or large blocks, call to see me.

I will offer some splendid property at auction on Juniper street at an early day; also several valuable Peachtree homes, unless disposed of at private sale. Special attention is called to lots on Jefferson street; lot 200 by 130, corner of Ashby and Bellwood avenue; 7-room house and large lot on Luckie street, near Alexander.

H. L. WILSON,
18 Kimball house, Pryor st.

feb 1 1m

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

CHOICE RESIDENCE lot on Capitol avenue which we are directed to sell.

YOUR PICK on Pryor street, which is becoming one of the best residence streets in Atlanta.

BEAUTIFUL LOTS on Washington street.

SEVERAL LOTS on Hendrix avenue, electric cars on the street, beautiful location, overlooking the city.

CHOICE LOTS on Richardson street on car line. avenue.

A NUMBER of lots on the Copen Hill plat; also Inman Park plat.

WE HAVE a new 8-room residence just finished, on Pryor street, on large lot, with gas, hot and cold water; two bathrooms, electric bells, speaking tubes and gas lighted with electric apparatus. Will sell reasonable.

NICE HOME on East avenue, near Jackson street and Boulevard.

8-ROOM HOUSE, nearly new, on Angier avenue; good neighborhood.

ALSO LOTS on Simpson street and Jones avenue that we will sell at reasonable figures on accommodating terms.

13 ACRES just outside city limits at a bargain.

50 ACRES on McDonough road; will sell so you can make some money.

ALSO LOTS, houses and lots and blocks in various parts of Atlanta. Choice central store property on Whitehall street. Look over our list and consult us.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.,
7 South Broad Street.

A. J. West & Co.
Real Estate and Loans,
16 N. Pryor St., Kimball House

IT IS ABOUT certain that a car line will soon be built out Greens Ferry avenue, and situated beautifully with a big frontage on this street at corner Hopkins street, just in front of Captain Jim Morrow's residence is 8 acres which we are offering for $5,500. This will subdivide beautifully; will yield big profit.

BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY on Center street, between Peachtree street and Piedmont avenue, at a figure that will surprise you.

A BLOCK of 175 feet, Jefferson street, within few steps of Marietta street; low figure and easy terms.

A BLOCK of 154 feet, well located on Windsor street; cheap.

100x240 FEET, corner two prominent north Atlanta streets; will make four pretty, shady lots, and can be bought at a surprisingly low figure.

IF YOU HAVE property for the market list it with us. If trading in any way give us a call.

A. J. WEST & CO.

J. R. MELL. WOODFORD BROOKS.
MELL & BROOKS,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
INMAN BUILDING, SOUTH BROAD ST.

KIRKWOOD—11 1-2 acres with 7-room house; excellent for subdivision; lies immediately on the new electric line to Decatur; can be bought for $13,000; on easy terms.

EDGEWOOD—3 lots, each 85x150, on Bell street, corner Edgewood avenue; few steps from electric carline; all 3 lots can be had for $1,250.

EDGEWOOD—We have superb building lots, 50x200, one block from the Decatur electric line, from $250 to $500.

WEST END—Two lots, each 50x200, on Pearl street, price $800 each; cheaper than any property in West End.

WEST END—8-room house and lot, 55x195; newly painted and in first-class condition; price, $5,000; $1,500 cash, balance to suit purchaser.

BOULEVARD—Fine building lot, 137x145, near North avenue; price, $40 front foot; terms to suit.

CRUMLEY STREET—New 5-room 2-story house, two halls, pantry, bathroom, etc.; price, $2,750; terms, one-third cash.

We have a large list of properties interesting to investors. Our Union Square property is incomparable with other offerings. Call to see us or telephone 554.

WM. G. WOODWARD. EDWIN WILLIAMS.
WOODWARD & WILLIAMS,
14 South Broad Street.

$12,000 will buy one of the most elegant homes on Capitol avenue; large lot; carriage house, stables, fine well water, and many pretty flowers, etc.

$2,500—One more of those pretty new 5-room cottages; lot 41x100, on Georgia avenue; $200 cash and $20 per month.

$6,500—For one of the most conveniently arranged 6-room houses, new, on Currier street, near Peachtree street; lot 58x225 to alley; this house is well finished, with all modern conveniences.

$5,000 will buy a bargain on R. & D. R. R. and electric line; three acres.

$600 per acre for 12 acres on West Hunter electric line.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and investments promptly made by
WOODWARD & WILLIAMS,
14 South Broad Street.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.
G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate
$3000. $3,000, $3,000
WILL BUY

A 6-room cottage, well located, in West End.
5-room cottage, lot 75x200, in West End.
A beautiful vacant lot, 100x200, Ashby st., West End.
$3,000 will buy two beautiful lots in Copenhill.
60x190 on Capitol avenue; near Crumley.
50x190, Capitol avenue corner.
60x198, Washington street, north of Georgia avenue.
49x150, South Pryor street; near in.
71x165, Daniel street, with three houses.
190 feet front on North avenue.
50x150, with large two-story house, Piedmont avenue, or
50x150, with two houses, corner, on East Fair.
Any of the above pieces can be bought for
THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS
on satisfactory terms. G. W. ADAIR,
14 Wall street.

George Ware,
Successor to Ware & Owens,
No. 2 South Broad Street.

113 ACRES on Georgia railroad, three-fourths of a mile of Stone Mountain depot. Best land in this vicinity; two tenant houses and orchard, well watered; $1,000, half cash, balance one year at 8 per cent.

32 ACRES on Simpson street, three miles from union depot, within 200 yards of an electric car line, land adjoining has sold for $300 per acre. Price of this $200 per acre.

3 ACRES near Ponce de Leon springs, railroad front and within 100 yards of electric line, $2,000 on easy terms.

5 ACRES, 3 1-4 miles from union depot, good 6-room house, large barn, fine spring and hydraulic ram; $2,250.

100 ACRES, 12 miles from union depot, on Powers's ferry road, near Cross Road church, 60 acres in fine original timber and 40 acres cleared. A big snap at $1,350; has ordinary improvements on it; land in vicinity is now selling for $20 per acre; car line located within one-fourth mile of this place.

GEORGE WARE.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

T. H. NORTHEN. WALKER DUNSON.
Northen & Dunson
Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Building.

THREE BLOCKS from union depot, 23x100 to an alley, Pryor street, $11,500.

TWO BLOCKS from union depot, $22,500. Can a better bargain be had than this, when it is offered for $500 a front foot less than any property on same street nearer depot?

CORNER, 200x350 to alley on the proposed extension of Alabama street and fronting the railroad, $20,000.

NORTHEN & DUNSON.

G. McD. NATHAN,
REAL ESTATE,
18 WALL STREET, KIMBALL HOUSE.

$4,000 buys six-acre tract on the north side within three miles of carshed and in a rapidly populating section. A sure and good profit to any one holding for two years.

$275 a lot for six lots 26 1-2x122 1-2 on the west side within the one and a quarter mile circle. These lots lie well and adjoin Atlanta university grounds. You cannot miss it on this.

The best thing on the market for subdivision is 120 acres on the south side within 3 miles of carshed and on a principal residence street. Particulars on application.

$700 buys lot 37x104 1-2 with two 2-room houses renting for $8 a month.

G. McD NATHAN, 18 Wall St.

Isaac Liebman
Successor to Scott & Liebman,
REAL ESTATE,
Renting and Loan Agent
No. 28 Peachtree Street.

$6,000 buys property on Wheat street, near Jackson street, renting for $60 per month. Easy terms. This is a good piece of renting property.

$14,000 buys an elegant house with all improvements and 6 acres of land in West End. Lies excellent for subdivision. In the best of neighborhoods. Big money in this for some one.

We have one of the prettiest houses on Forest avenue—large corner lot. House has all modern improvements. Can be bought now for $6,200—$3,700 cash, balance October 22, 1896, at 7 per cent.

$9,000 buys cheap piece of property fronting 155 feet on railroad and two streets, within half mile of carshed.

$3,250 buys nice, new 7-room, 2-story house; lot 50x160 to alley on Formwalt street. Terms reasonable.

Pretty lot 44x125 to alley on Linden avenue, near Fort street. Must be sold. Can be bought at a bargain.

$1,500 buys pretty lot 50x198 on Park street, near church, in West End. Terms easy. Worth $50 per front foot.

$8,000 buys 2 stores and 4 houses, renting for $59 per month, large corner lot, close in and in neighborhood with big future. $2,500 cash, balance can be arranged.

$2,500 buys good 8-room house on Piedmont avenue. Cheap. $1,250 cash, balance easy.

The cheapest thing on the market, a hole on Peachtree street, can be bought at nearly 1-2 for price asked for adjoining holes.

ISAAC LIEBMAN, 28 Peachtree Street.

Humphreys Castleman
13 East Alabama Street.
(With Atlanta National Bank.)
BONDS, STOCKS, AND REAL ESTATE.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE and lot on Washington street, close in; a bargain at $22,500.

VACANT residence lots on Peachtree nearly all gone; only about one dozen left; I can sell you one 100x375 feet, one 60x300 feet, one 97x380 feet, one 70x200 feet, a rear entrance to each of them; call for particulars.

VACANT central business lots on Pryor, Forsyth and Broad streets; look out for the completion of the Forsyth street bridge.

VACANT lot corner Richardson and Windsor streets, 60x183 to alley; highest point in Atlanta; it is a beauty; see it; only one like it.

A PEACHTREE residence, with all conveniences; a bargain at $13,000.

VACANT lots and small residences in different parts of the city.

Sam'l W. Goode, Attorney. Albert L. Beck
GOODE & BECK'S
Real Estate Offers.
Cor. Peachtree and Marietta Streets.

WISH SPECIALLY to place $1,000 for three or five years at 8 per cent and a small commission.

TWO-STORY, 8-room modern brick residence, water, gas, one block from West Peachtree; $3,000, payable $1,500 cash, balance easy installments.

$3,250 FOR NEW, neat 5-room Hilliard street cottage on lot 50x150 feet.

CENTRAL SOUTH PRYOR street store, always rented, between Alabama and Hunter streets.

NORTH FORSYTH street business corner, 40x80 feet, with improvements, now renting at $50 per month.

247x177 FEET, with 7-room brick dwelling, on McDaniel, near Whitehall street; only $9,000.

$1,500 EACH for a few Piedmont avenue lots 50x140 feet to 10-foot alley.

$350 EACH for two high and shady lots, 50x150 feet each to 10-foot alley, in front of Mr. John M. Miller's beautiful new home at Edgewood and only 300 feet from electric car line new being built; best of neighbors; beautiful location; easy terms. A great bargain.

$4,500 FOR new 2-story 8-room frame house, beautifully situated, on elevated and shady lot 150x600 feet, overlooking the city, on paved road and electric line and in good neighborhood; just 1 1-4 miles from city limits; car to the door every thirty minutes; liberal terms.

$3,650 FOR beautiful Washington street lot 50x200 feet to alley, opposite the beautiful home of Judge Bigby and in as good a neighborhood as there is in the city. Nice shade trees. Attractive home on both sides. Liberal terms.

$1,250 EACH for two Pulliam street lots near Crumley. Lie well, only one block of car line and in a locality building up rapidly with nice houses. Very cheap and can be had on easy terms.

THE BALLARD HOUSE on Peachtree is offered for sale at a most reasonable price; location unsurpassed. It will rapidly enhance in value and is rented now to a responsible party at a figure that will pay a good rate of interest on the investment.

$8,750 FOR new and modern 8-room 2-story frame residence, very central and only one block from Peachtree. Neighborhood and locality everything that could be desired. Electric car at the door. Elevated lot 50x145 feet. Very choice. Easy terms.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to auction sales of real estate. Money advanced on property carried over for the spring market. GOODE & BECK,
Peachtree and Marietta Streets.

W. M. SCOTT & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, No. 14 S. Pryor Street,
Kimball House Entrance.

NO. 206 CRUMLEY STREET, between Washington and Crew streets, 6-room cottage with water and gas; sidewalks down and street paved with Belgian blocks; just across the street from Judge Bigby's elegant home, and surrounded by the choicest of neighbors. This is in every way a very desirable little home; price, $3,000. W. M. Scott & Co.

MUST BE SOLD—One of the most beautiful homes of this city; electric car at the door, lot 218x300, with stable lot attached; naked ground is worth $7,500, the house cost $7,500, or $15,000 for the whole. We can sell for $11,000, on easy payments. This is an opportunity of a life time. W. M. Scott & Co.

EXCHANGE—For farm near Marietta or Cartersville, Ga., or for improved acreage near the city, a new 2-story 8-room residence with every modern convenience, on Angier avenue, just off the Boulevard; beautiful place; price, $5,000. W. M. Scott & Co.

SIMPSON STREET, near in on electric line, a block of eight lots, every one a gem; worth $15,000; can sell them for $10,000. W. M. Scott & Co.

NO. 91 PLUM STREET—Nice little 3-room cottage on lot 25x127 to alley; everything in first-class condition; splendid neighborhood; only $1,100, $200 cash, balance $20 a month. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOUTH PRYOR STREET—Eight blocks from union depot, 9-room house on beautiful shaded lot, 70x140 to alley; house has gas, hot and cold water, etc. Will sell for $7,500 and take smaller property as part payment. W. M. Scott & Co.

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The Sunday (20 to 36 Pages)	2.00
The Daily and Sunday, per year	8.00
The Weekly, per year (12 Pages)	1.00

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New York—Brentano's, No. 124 Fifth avenue
New York—Fifth Avenue Hotel News Stand.
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Jacksonville—W. E. Armstrong.

TEN PAGES

ATLANTA, GA., February 10, 1893.

Now Call an Extra Session.

The action of the house yesterday, in recommitting the report fixing a day for the consideration of the silver question to the committee on rules, removes the bill and defeats silver legislation for this session. The silver act of 1890 will not be repealed at this session. This result is not due to the democrats who believe in carrying out the policy set forth in the party platform, but is wholly due to the refusal of the representatives and agents of the goldolators to substitute for the present act a law recognizing silver as money and as a basis for currency.

The democrats of the house, as well as those of the senate, are anxious to bring about the repeal of the so-called Sherman law, but they are not willing to ignore the democratic platform, which declares in favor of the free coinage of both gold and silver. They realize that an unconditional repeal of the Sherman law would be to fly in the face of the Chicago platform, which expressly opposes any discrimination against silver.

It is intimated that Mr. Cleveland is so much interested in the repeal of the silver act that he will call an extra session early in March if the matter is not disposed of before the present congress is dissolved. Beyond all question, the silver law will not be repealed, even by the next congress, until the goldolators make up their minds to agree to larger and more substantial concessions than they now see their way clear to. But an extra session will be regarded by the people as a fortunate event, if it shall be the means of inaugurating prompt preparations in carrying out the pledges of the party in the direction of tariff reform.

We do not agree with those who believe that the silver issue, as it stands, is more important than the tariff issue, but it will be exceedingly fortunate for the party and for the people if these two great issues can be considered at an extra session.

However important the silver question may be, we are of the opinion that the McKinley law is doing more damage to the people than the silver law. The repeal of this law and the prompt treatment of the whole tariff question along the lines of democratic policy must comprise the chief aim of the party, if its pledges are to be fulfilled.

It is for this reason that we are inclined to regard the prospect of an extra session as a piece of good fortune for the democratic party.

A Case for Clemency.

To sentence Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, at the age of nearly ninety, to five years' imprisonment is an act of barbarous justice, unworthy of France.

Clearly, this old man was guilty of no active criminality in the Panama frauds. The affairs of the canal were conducted by a legion of men—officials, agents, politicians. De Lesseps was hopeful and trusting. His Suez canal, his great triumphs as an engineer, his known purity of life, his faith in his latest enterprise, his long life devoted to France and to science—all these things should have caused his judges to give him the benefit of the doubt they must have entertained as to his guilt.

It is certainly a case for clemency. The civilized world is overwhelmingly indebted to this venerable man, and it cannot stand by without a protest and see him suffer a felon's punishment for the misdeeds of others.

An Unhappy Marriage.

The death of Algernon Sartoris, in Italy, recalls the unfortunate marriage of General Grant's daughter, Nellie, to the handsome young Englishman, nineteen years ago.

At the age of seventeen, Nellie Grant went to Europe with ex-Secretary Borie and his wife. The Bories supposed that they merely had a school girl under their charge, but, to their surprise, when they arrived in London, Queen Victoria sent a message stating that she would be happy to receive Miss Grant at a private audience, with the lady who accompanied her and the United States minister. After this visit, all London went wild over the president's daughter, and duchesses and marchionesses made her the same courtesy they made to royalty. Young Sartoris got the idea that she was an American princess, so to speak. He followed her to America, and, as he belonged to an old and wealthy family, and loved the girl, General Grant consented to the marriage, although he preferred an American for a son-in-law.

The young people went to England to live, and in a short time a London correspondent of a New York paper wrote:

> If anybody imagines that Nellie Grant Sartoris is dying of home-sickness for the friends, scenes and associates of her happy girlhood, he is vastly mistaken. Mrs. Sartoris is more than contented with her English home. She could not be induced to live in the states again. In America she would be plain Mrs. Sartoris, the daughter of an ex-president, while abroad she is honored, courted and worshiped as a sort of daughter of an American king, and the descendant of the greatest warrior the new world has ever known. Her position in society is enviable, her country home is beautiful, she moves in an exclusive set, selects her friends and has the air, manner, appearance and accent of an English thoroughbred.

Then came reports of her ill treatment by Sartoris. The Englishman neglected his wife and left her at home while he traveled abroad. He could hardly be induced to let Nellie return to America to see her dying father, and held her three children, it might be said, as hostages for her return.

It was a sad mistake—that Sartoris marriage. General Grant was wise when he said that he would have preferred an American husband for his Nellie—even the humblest in the land.

Architecture Here and There.

The complaint is made that in New Orleans the sameness about the style of architecture is decidedly monotonous to the eye. One of the local papers says:

> Nine out of every ten of the houses now going up are known as the "Dutch cottage," with a one-story front and a two-story rear, which is such an ungainly and unsightly affair that is has to be classed as an architectural crime and a disfigurement of our streets. Then we have, also, whole blocks of the little straight and stuffy cottages of only one story which bear a striking resemblance to the tombs in our cemeteries, and as a matter of course strangers coming here on a visit gaze upon them and wonder what sort of people we are.

No such charge can be brought against Atlanta. Northern visitors say that it is a pleasure to drive through our streets and note the diversified styles of picturesque architecture to be seen on every hand. Our palatial residences, pretty cottages and stately business blocks and public buildings show an infinite variety of form, color and material, and artistic taste is rarely absent.

New Orleans, with its large creole element, should display more artistic taste in architecture. Why she should lag behind while Atlanta goes to the front is a mystery. We are not prepared to say whether our people or our architects deserve the credit for our attractive fashions in building. Perhaps they should share it alike.

A Pointer for Young Men.

A religious contemporary, speaking of the sharp competition of modern life, especially in the cities, where there are at least twenty applicants for every position, advises young men to first get the best general education within their reach, and then learn to do some one thing better than anybody else can do it.

The main secret of success is to be found in this pithy piece of advice. The well-educated young man, who is able to do something that the world wants done better than anybody else can do it, has a fortune within his grasp.

For the Court of St. James.

Our amiable contemporary, The Charleston News and Courier, need not remind The Constitution of its record in the matter of political appointments to office. We do not believe in the doctrine of civil service reform as at present conducted, but we believe that when the people elect a democratic president, thereby endorsing his party, it is his bounden duty to turn the republican partisans out and appoint honest and efficient democrats. This is genuine civil service reform.

We believe, also, that a president-elect should turn his warmest side to those persons to whom he is under obligations. Has The News and Courier ever caught The Constitution in the act of suggesting that Mr. Cleveland should pass by his personal friends to appoint men who were opposed to his administration?

We can go further than this and say, with all earnestness, that Editor Hemphill, of The News and Courier, deserves one of the choicest plums at Mr. Cleveland's disposal. He would worthily and gracefully fill the post of minister to England, and his appointment to the place would be a fitting tribute to his ability as well as a reasonable recognition of his efforts in behalf of the president-elect.

By all means, let Editor Hemphill be our next minister to England.

Is It a Year of Folly?

This question is asked by The Rome Tribune, in view of the predicted increase in the acreage of cotton.

The Tribune reminds its readers that, according to Shepperson's figures for Georgia, the average cost of cotton production is 7 cents a pound. Why, then, should we produce a big crop that will send cotton down to 6 cents?

The New Orleans Picayune says:

> The time is now near at hand when preparations for planting the next crop will begin to absorb attention. In parts of Texas it is said that preparations are already in progress. There is great danger that planters, forgetting the lessons taught by the overproduction of recent seasons, may resolve to greatly increase their acreage. This would be a very unwise policy, particularly in the face of the existing light demand from foreign spinners. Diversification of crops, and not increased cotton acreage, is the policy the farmers of the south should follow, because such a course promises on the one hand to reduce the cost of raising the cash crop, and on the other to guard against the evil of overproduction.

We have been hammering away on this line for a long time, and we are glad to see our contemporaries keeping these ideas before the people. But there will be too much cotton produced this year, all the same.

An Interesting Contempt Case.

Out in Missouri, the county judges of Cass county have just been released, after having been imprisoned in jail for nearly a year for contempt of court.

It seems that the county judges were ordered by the circuit court to levy a tax for the payment of certain bonds. This they refused to do. They were held to be in contempt of court, and were fined and sent to jail indefinitely. A compromise was suggested between the people and the bondholders, and last Tuesday, when the circuit court judge was notified that the county had voted for a settlement of the bonds at 70 cents on the dollar, he discharged the county judges and remitted their fines.

But for the compromise, the refractory judges would probably have remained in jail until they obeyed the mandate of the higher court or shuffled off their mortal coils. Sometimes, imprisonment for contempt seems to be a very harsh proceeding, but our courts are growing more and more determined to make their authority respected, and it will not be long before it will be generally understood that the way to avoid the hardships of the penalty for contempt is to obey the courts and keep within the law.

Whether the power of the courts in such cases should be limited or not is another question.

The Hoopskirt Panic.

The hoopskirt panic has taken different shapes in different countries. In England, the women are up in arms against it. They have formed an anti-hoopskirt association, and thousands have pledged themselves, by card and by letter, to have nothing to do with the horrible nuisance. While we heartily endorse the object of this association, we are inclined to suspect that it is not devising a remedy for hoopskirts. We had rather inspect the photographs of the ladies who are pledging themselves against the use of hoopskirts. Are they young? Are they fashionable? Are they beautiful?

These are important questions. If they are old maids, or women who have passed beyond the stage of youth and beauty, their protests and pledges will do no good. Hoopskirts will come and swell and collapse in spite of everything they can do.

The men are inclined to take a more practical view of such matters. In the Minnesota legislature a bill aimed at hoopskirts has been introduced, and a similar measure has come to the surface in the Kentucky legislature. These bills, by fines and taxes, aim to prohibit the manufacture and sale of hoopskirts, and the problem certainly seems to be worthy the attention of our able statesmen. Laws regulating wearing apparel have been common in England, and, while they are undemocratic, no democrat could be harshly criticised for taking a stand against the hoopskirt.

We still think that the trolley system of street cars provides the only real remedy for the hoopskirt nuisance. When the crinoline, with its horrible bulge, makes its appearance in those vehicles, the motorman has only to "ground" his car with a handful of sand and turn on his current, and the circus will begin. One experience will be sufficient, and the hoopskirt will be hung in the closet as a reminder for future generations.

General Bragg, who cussed out the southerners some years ago, has been seated on the ground by the democrats of Wisconsin.

With Colonel Buck Kilgore on deck, what do we want with any Hawaiian volcanoes?

Uncle Ben Tillman's sheriffs do not surrender rapidly to the United States deputy marshals. Perhaps the signal for a European war will be given in Uncle Ben's fiery state.

Governor McKinney, of Virginia, says he is not running after the United States senatorship, but if it passes his way at a moderate gait he'll willingly climb on.

There is no sign yet that Mr. Schurz will give piano performances in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. Mr. Schurz certainly deserves something, but we forget now what it is.

How is the democratic party to survive if its pledges of tariff and financial reform are not promptly carried out? Will the mugwumps be able to lead it to victory?

The Chicago Herald doesn't admire the mugwump arrangement to smother the tariff question. There is likely to be a loud protest all along the line.

Governor Horace Boies is now in a position to earn considerable pin money by exhibiting himself as the man who refused a cabinet position.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The pope said, the other day, "Gladstone and I, although the two oldest leaders, have the youngest ideas."

New industrial and trade papers are springing up all over the south. There is danger of over-production in this line.

The proposed bureau of information in Atlanta is attracting favorable attention abroad. The Boston Journal speaks of it approvingly.

Independent thinking is very rare. Men are very timid about expressing ideas out of the common run. They are afraid of being called cranks.

Whitelaw Reid regards Carnegie and Frick as responsible for the defeat of the republicans. He thinks that they should have compromised the Homestead troubles by arbitration.

Dr. W. J. Scott's lecture tonight at the First Methodist church on "The Campaign of 1860 and Its Results," should draw a big audience. It is a lecture of great popular interest and is the last of the series entitled "The Seventh Decade of American History."

A Washington correspondent writes: "Speaker Crisp and Wilson Barrett, the actor, who is playing in Washington, became fast friends. The speaker entertained Mr. Barrett in his room at the capitol and introduced him to the leading members of the house. The speaker first met Mr. Barrett in his dressing-room. When the speaker entered Mr. Barrett remarked: 'This is indeed a great country, where the third most important officer of the government calls to see an actor in his dressing-room.' 'It is democracy,' replied the speaker."

A certain learned judge, when attempting to be clear, is at times rather perplexing. "My good woman," he is reported to have said to a witness, "you must give an answer, in the fewest possible words of which you are capable, to the plain and simple question whether, when you were crossing the street with the baby on your arm, and the omnibus was coming down on the right side and the cab on the left side, and the brougham was trying to pass the omnibus, you saw the plaintiff between the brougham and the cab, or whether and when you saw him at all, and whether or not near the brougham, cab or omnibus, or either, or any two, and which of them respectively—or how it was?"

A woman's chance to marry at from fifteen to twenty years of age is said to be 14 1-2 per cent. From twenty to twenty-five the chance is increased to 52 per cent; from twenty-five to thirty it diminishes to 18; from thirty to thirty-five, to 15 1-2 per cent. From thirty-five to forty the chances of an unmarried woman sink 3 3-4 per cent; from forty to forty-five a still further diminution is seen her chance being but 2 1-2. From forty-five to fifty the old maid's chance of getting a husband is but 3-8 of 1 per cent, while from fifty to fifty-five she is supposed to have but 1-4 of 1 per cent of a chance. It should, however, be added that the table of average does not apply to widows. Accurate statisticians, who would not be caught in a mistake for the world, affirm that a widow of any age has at least seventy-six spinster drawing power, and some place her figure up to eighty-two. The widow's chances at any age are therefore seventy-six to eighty-two times better than that of a spinster.

"Best in the United States."

From The Key West, Fla., Gulf Pennant.

The Constitution is the best paper in the United States, north or south.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

How She Fools Us.

No more, O, spring, shall I indite
  A poem in thy praise;
For when of sunny skies I write,
  The rates of coal they raise.

And when my poem like a flower,
  Suggests your smiles so sweet,
There's icicles above your bower
  And hot bricks at your feet!

But yesterday I sang your sun,
  Which shed an August light;
That was at ten. At half-past one
  Your sun was out of sight!

But yesterday my song enticed
  A violet from the mold;
But now I find it finely iced
  And just half dead with cold!

There's no such thing for us as spring,
  Howe'er the seasons roll;
And so I'll tune my harp to sing
  First-class Atlanta coal!

Our Georgia exchanges are just now discussing "young men in politics"—Georgia politics, of course—and the general verdict is that the young men are at the front and that they will remain there hereafter.

The Brunswick Daily Times shows considerable improvement in its editorial and news columns. Brunswick is now very well supplied with good newspapers.

Misled by a Word.

Subscriber—I jes' can't think o' that wood—but I'll bring it hereafter.

Editor—It'll be too late then; they use coal there.

Messrs. White and Meacham, of Atlanta, are to embark in the newspaper business at Decatur. Both are capable and experienced men, and they will publish a first-class weekly newspaper.

Editor Chappell Corey, of The Birmingham Age-Herald, is prominently spoken of by the press of Alabama as the successor of Governor Jones. See how they climb!

Clear the Track!

Jes' think o' the Georgia colonels, goin' to
  Washin'ton fine,
With every mule a-prancin' an' fallin' into
  line!
Jes' think o' the Georgia colonels! Now,
  won't they cut a shine,
While every one with his sword an' gun,
  says: "I'll take sugar in mine!"

One of Editor Cooper's subscribers has asked him to explain a joke which he recently perpetrated in The Rome Tribune, whereupon Editor Cooper says:

> "The other day I signalized with a pleasantry the interest with which Mr. T. F. Howel takes in The Ram's Horn, a sprightly paper published in Chicago. Mr. Howell was unable to see any joke in it, and I am driven to the humiliating task of explaining my joke. However, I take comfort in the fact that a precedent has been set for this by illustrious example."

Editor Gunn, of The Liberal-Enterprise, made a bad break recently. It is said that he was "leading the meeting" and giving out the hymn, "Give me the old time Religion," but he gave it out this way:

"Give me the old time collection,
  Give me the old time collection,
Give me the old time collection—
  It's cash enough for me!"

Editor Steadman, of The Lithonia New Era, desires The Constitution to say that The New Era has a contract to publish the sheriff's advertisements for the next two years; and that it has the ordinary's advertisements for the next four years.

The Athens Banner, commenting on that ministerial petition to the press of Atlanta to publish no more sensational articles, says:

> "While this petition is being presented to the press, allow the press to present one to the ministers—not the particular ones whose names were signed to the petition, but others—viz: not to preach any more sensationalism from the pulpit."

The Richmond Dispatch has this cordial comment on the national honors that Georgia enjoys:

> "Georgia has the speaker of the national house of representatives—an office next in rank to that of president of the United States. She has the chairman of the committee on foreign relations in that house. Also a place upon the committee of ways and means. Honors seems to come now as naturally to Georgia as they formerly came to Virginia, when from 1788 to 1824 the Old Dominion furnished a large number of the officials of the country and all but one of the presidents of the United States. By the way, if Virginia is to furnish no more presidents to the country until her 'turn' comes, she will have to wait several hundred years! We are glad that Georgia deserves to be so highly honored. We make these remarks apropos of the scene in the house of representatives last Saturday when Mr. Blount, of Georgia, was honored as no representative in congress from any other state has ever been honored. And we can well believe that Mr. Blount regards it, as he said he did, as the highest honor which had ever come to him."

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

Captain C. B. Harrison, United States marshal, has offered a reward of $500 for Frank Sloan, postmaster at Dry Valley, Putnam county, Tenn., who has skipped out to parts unknown.

A petition is being circulated at Blosom, Tex., praying that the county judge order an election to determine whether or not the municipal government of that place shall be abolished.

A plaintiff secured judgment in a Henderson, Ky., court the other day for $50 and although the lawyers accepted a lien on the judgment for their fee of $50, and didn't ask for a cent extra, the ungrateful fellow wanted to kick about it.

A vicious hog ran a-muck through the streets of Baltimore and tumbled over pedestrians right and left. The hog caught one man by the heel, threw him on the sidewalk and then made for a young lady, who was knocked down. It was finally shot by a policeman.

Bowling Green, Ky., is put to it to find a place big enough to hold all the people who are expected to flock to the Sam Jones meetings to be held in that city in April. A committee is considering the advisability of erecting a tabernacle for the purpose.

Sam Jones is holding forth in Memphis, and The Appeal-Avalanche says that, so far, he has been rather "light" on sinners, but that he promises to make the fur fly next week, when he will touch upon local matters and wake up the town.

An electric light wire on fire caused alarm to pedestrians in Baltimore, near Carrollton avenue. The wire was burning fully ten minutes and extended from Carrollton avenue to Calhoun street. At times a ball of flame as big as a man's fist burned fiercely. The wire finally fell to the street, where it sizzled in the water.

Marie Hill, the fifteen-year-old daughter of George Hill, of Philadelphia, is, according to The Baltimore Sun, a hustler. She ran away from home last week, "to see the world," and was arrested in Baltimore by Captain Schultz, who notified her father. The girl had no money, but by playing on the vanity of impressionable street car conductors managed to raise the wind. She would start a flirtation and then send a messenger with a note, asking for $1. The police say nearly every conductor on the line contributed.

The general assembly of Alabama will take a recess from Monday to Wednesday of next week. This course is thought to be necessary to enable the governor and clerks to catch up with the bills on hand. A number of senators and representatives will accept the invitation of the city of Mobile and attend the mardi gras festivities there. This will put the final adjournment off until the 20th instant, and a Sunday intervening will prevent the great rush that usually comes on the last day.

A woman walked into a hotel in Wheeling and proposed to the barkeeper to tell his fortune for a small consideration. He accepted the proposition and held out his hand. She looked at it for a while, and exclaimed: "Why, you have been robbed! You have lost a hat and overcoat! I can recover them for $2." The barkeeper was skeptical, but, nevertheless, he looked, and sure enough his hat and coat were missing, and the proprietor's overcoat as well. Then he complained to the police and the woman was arrested and locked up on suspicion.

Mr. George W. Ranck, of Lexington, Ky., who was formerly in charge of the Historical Society of Kentucky, and is an author of distinction, has recently presented the Virginia society with an object of curious interest in the plaster cast of Daniel Boone's skull. Mr. Ranck writes to the society that the "mold of this interesting memorial of the noted pioneer was made when his remains were brought to Kentucky for reinterment."

A lady who owns one of the most fashionable residences in Mobile engaged a new servant and set her the task of attending to the front part of the house, Tuesday being reception day. When the bell rang the servant went to the front door and responded to the inquiry of the visitor: "Yes, she's in; jess go right on up stairs!" The visitor, of course, knew that this advice was not to be followed, so entered the parlor, giving the servant her card. Presently there was a second visitor, who also presented a card. When the third caller arrived, the servant seemed to have recovered command of the sutuation. She did not let her into the parlor, but demanded: "Got yer ticket? Yer can't come in doubten' yer got er ticket." By that time the lady of the house came to the rescue, and the social customs of Government street were restored.

There was an amusing incident in the Birmingham courthouse Tuesday, when the clerk called, "Rube Burrows!" Instantly every man in the courthouse was on the qui vive—everybody looked up with a start of surprise. "Rube Burrows!" Again this name, one of the most significant in all Alabama, was called by the clerk of the circuit court. In response a tall rawboned man answered "here," and everybody in the room craned his neck to see the man who bore the name of the most famous man in the criminal history of the state. He was one of the witnesses in a railroad case, and though his name is Bob instead of Rube, he is called Rube by all of his railroad associates.

Dr. J. H. Garber, of Selma, Ala., saw a circular from Mr. F. E. Gurley, of Danville, Ill., advertising for stamps used during the confederate war. Dr. Garber wrote stating that he had one, and received a telegram from Mr. Gurley asking if the stamp had been canceled and the price asked for it. Dr Garber wired that $100 would purchase it, to which Mr. Gurley answered that the offer was accepted and the letter was mailed him that day. Before the letter arrived, however, Mr. Gurley and his wife arrived in Livingston, where Dr. Garber was visiting at the time. The stamp was examined, the price paid, and Mr. Gurley departed with his treasure that he had traveled nearly a thousand miles to procure. The stamp that brought such a price was one of those issued by an order of the postmaster general of the confederate states, giving each official authority to issue stamps bearing any device that the postmaster chose. The device on the stamp was a confederate shield, over which was the figure five. The stamp was square, printed on white paper with blue ink. On the left hand side of the stamp was "Livingston," on the right "postoffice," at the bottom "paid."

SPARKS FROM GEORGIA.

This queer item appears in The Dawson News: "Mr. Eugene Pinkston is never happy unless he is generous. A few days ago he extended to two ladies of Dawson the courtesy of a box of the choicest confectionery."

Hunting parties have failed to find the lion, reported as having been seen in a swamp near Waynesboro. It is still thought, however, that the lion is there, having escaped from some circus.

McRae is to have a full-fledged bank, and that right away. The stock has nearly all been taken, and ere long, a towering bank building of choice brick will be erected on a convenient lot right in the heart of the city.

The Marietta Journal says a citizen of that town has so many children that he forgets their names after a week's absence from home. It has been suggested that he tag them so that he can learn their proper names or stay at home until he gets acquainted with them.

Mr. Ruff Jones, of Talbotton, has a famous madstone. Mr. R. M. Johnson, of Alabama, was bitten on the shoulder by a mad dog and having heard of Mr. Jones's madstone, he came over to try the virtue of the celebrated stone. Soon after it was placed on the wound Mr. Johnson fell asleep and slept about two hours. He says just before he went to sleep he had a tingling sensation in his shoulder. The stone readily adhered to the wound where it was allowed to remain for some time. After it was removed Mr. Jones thought he could see a little poisonous substance sticking to the stone.

FREE SILVER.

Springfield Republican: Fortunately the Cleveland administration, it is now certain, will be fully alive to the danger that threatens, and clearly aware of what must be done to avert it. If congress in special session refuses to repeal the act of 1890, undoubtedly the administration will not hesitate to do the next thing, and issue bonds for gold to strengthen the government's reserve.

St. Louis Republic: Of course, the democratic party is interested in getting the Sherman act repealed as soon as possible, but there will be no extra session to repeal it. Before the silver fight is forced the democratic party will carry out its pledge to lower the tariff. When that is done it will be time enough for the realignment of parties on a new issue that, when it is forced to settlement, must either be settled satisfactorily to the people or else must most disastrously defeat the party in power.

Chicago Herald: Not a word can be said in defense of the negative votes of democratic senators representing such states as Indiana, which is not for free silver and has no interest in the support of a debased currency. Michigan is not a free silver state but its two republican senators, McMillan and Stockbridge, voted on the free silver side. Platt, of Connecticut, a republican, voted on the same side. There are other instances equally flagrant in which senators voted against their convictions, if they had any, and against all the opinions and all the interests of the states which they represent.

Richmond Dispatch: In view of this condition of things—this financial "tie-up," so to speak—the prophets of evil have come to the conclusion that Mr. Cleveland may prove to be more lenient than he otherwise would be with the advocates of the scheme to denationalize the United States currency. But he isn't that sort of a man. He knows what he wants, and he knows what he doesn't want. And we are not inclined to believe the report in question.

PUBLIC OPINION.

St. Louis Republic: The senate is not at all disposed to join the house in submitting the constitutional amendment providing for the election of senators by the vote of the people. It may be necessary to elect new senators pledged to submission before it can be brought about, but it is one of the certainties of the future.

Albany Journal: It is the duty of Benjamin Harrison to decide at once in favor of or against annexation. If he favors it, let him act resolutely; as if he were still president of the United States. The 4th of March has not yet arrived. He, not Grover Cleveland; a republican, not a democrat—is possessed of the presidential power.

Chicago News-Record: It is not too much to expect that Hill and the other New York senator, Murphy, with whatever support they can scrape together, will henceforth systematically seek to discredit the Cleveland policy for the purpose of whirling into power at the end of the administration by a revolution of the party teetotum.

New York Sun: It is to be hoped that if Mr. Cleveland should begin the policy of making an administration of business men, as indicated by the announcement that Mr. Isidor Strauss may be in the cabinet, he will not go so far in that direction as to reject the services of the Hon. John G. Carlisle in the treasury department. Mr. Carlisle is only a politician, but he is honest, he is capable, he is faithful to the constitution, and he would make an excellent secretary of the treasury.

THE PASSING THRONG.

In a chat with Judge Richard H. Clark the subject of the Atlanta Charitable Association came up and he gave it his hearty endorsement.

"But there is one point," said he, "that I wish to call the attention of the county authorities and the charity association to, and that is section 763 of the code of the state. I put that section in the code myself and know its purpose. It reads as follows: 'No person shall be entitled to the benefits of the provision for the poor who is able to maintain himself, or herself, by labor, or if not, has sufficient means; and in cases where females are unable to maintain themselves and helpless children they have also, they may be aided to the extent required in the furnishing of food, clothing and shelter.'

"That section, I understand, is practically a dead letter in this county. When Judge Dan Pittman was ordinary he acted upon its terms, but since the county commissioners have charge of the matter they refuse to help such cases, I am told, unless the parties will go to the poorhouse. But that is exactly what that law was made to obviate. There are many cases where it is impossible for a woman to take herself and children to the poorhouse. She is entitled, if unable to provide for herself and them, to receive aid in food, clothing and shelter from the county, without going to the poorhouse, and her right can be enforced upon a writ of mandamus in the superior court. Such cases should not be dependent upon voluntary charity and the new association should see that these cases are taken care of by the county, as the law directs."

There is no doubt that the above section of the code will receive renewed attention by reason of Judge Clark's exposition of it.

Hon. W. T. Kimsey, representative from Clayton county and one of the strongest members of the present house of representatives, was in Atlanta yesterday. Colonel Kimsey comes from what was once one of the third party strongholds of the state—Clayton county, and he is probably the only man in the county who could have been elected as a democrat over the third party in the last election. After one of the most gallant fights in the state he won a brilliant victory, and has demonstrated the wisdom of his county's choice by his record as a legislator.

In speaking of the political situation he said yesterday:

"Everything is all right in my county and we will not have any more trouble with the third party, if the democrats will only redeem their campaign pledges. While we are not extravagant in our promises we did tell our people that financial relief and tariff reform could only come through the democratic party, and that as soon as it got in power it would make an effort to redeem its pledges. If it does so, we will never hear of the third party in our county again. If it does not—Oh, well, what's the use of discussing that. Of course the democratic party will not go back on its pledges."

One of the most prominent and charitable ladies of West End tells this good story:

A big hulk of a boy, about eighteen years old and well dressed, came into her presence and begged for "something to eat for my mother."

"You look as though you were able to work, my young man," said the lady.

"Can't git none!" said the boy.

"I would chop wood if I could get nothing better to do."

"Folks all buys ther wood done cut up!"

"Well, a boy of your age should be able to work at something. My husband, when as old as you, worked at anything he could get to do that was honorable," insisted the lady.

"Yas," drawled the boy, "mebbe your husband was raised ter work—but I wasn't!"

That settled it! The lady gave him a peck of meal and some bacon to continue the growth and development of that "cheek."

Mr. Don Bain has a bright and catchy young scion who likes the theater and recently took a strong facy to the play of "Julius Caesar." He was sent off to school the other day and when the teacher asked him:

"Do you know any Latin?"

"Yes'm, I know Caesar."

"What do you know of Caesar?"

"He et two brutes!"

The teacher was amazed, but remembering instantly the "et tu Brute" episode, has put young Master Bain upon a closer track of Caesar's exploits.

"I saw a bet made in Washington city the other night at the Metropolitan hotel that interested me very much," said Dr. Ambrose Pepper, of Philadelphia. "I was listening to a party of Georgians discussing politics, when one of them bantered the other on the cabinet question. The result was that one of them put up a sealed envelope, containing a card with a name on it, and bet the other man $50 to $100 that the name on the card was that of a Georgian who would be in Cleveland's cabinet. No, the name was not mentioned. I have no idea whose it was."

"Atlanta can do small things as well as big things," said Colonel Rucker, "and she will do a very small thing if she puts up a shoe-string looking set of public buildings. She is amply able to build something grand and architecturally unique, and ought to do so. We country people love to come to Atlanta and look upon her with pride. We don't want to be laid liable to mistaking her public buildings for a new block of provision stores."

"There are two things that I never have gotten enough of in all my life," said Hon. Wright Brady.

"What are they?" asked Commissioner Nesbitt.

"Coffee and whisky," replied the Sumter statesman.

"Well," said the commissioner, "I must own up that I have not had your experience."

And the question is still open as to which one of them was joking?

The Aragon is receiving a handsome vogue among the winter tourists from the great northern and western centers. Many families distinguished in social circles in the cities of America, en route to and from Florida, enjoy and admire this splendid Atlanta hotel. Their praises of its rich appointments, cordial management and irreproachable cuisine are unstinted.

Some of the ladies of Atlanta are canvassing a proposition to organize "The Daughters of the Confederacy," the organization to cover the southern states and have for its purpose acts of benevolence to the veterans, and widows and orphans of veterans of the confederate armies.

Mr. Forbes Liddell and wife, of Montgomery, are among the notable guests who are to be seen in the Kimball parlors. Mr. Liddell is a prominent merchant, who takes an active interest in baseball affairs, and was here looking after Montgomery's interests at the Southern League meeting.

Hon. Felix Corput and Colonel J. A. Smith have returned from a visit to the agricultural farm of the state, near Griffin. They report everything in good shape and are enthusiastic over the excellent management of the property.

The chapel entertainment by the Sunday school children of St. Philip's parish tonight will be one of the most charming of the season. The little people deserve a great audience. There is no admission fee charged.

Dr. J. T. Shubrick, of North Carolina, a brother of Colonel E. T. Shubrick, of Atlanta, has been in the city for the past few days on business and will return to North Carolina today.

Colonel Tom Lyon, the agricultural publicist from Bartow, was in the city yesterday. He is still firmly of the opinion that "something must be done," and he believes that Cleveland will do it.

A number of leading Georgia alliancemen are preparing to attend the great gathering of the notables of the order in Washington city on Washington's birthday.

Colonel W. D. O'Farrell, one of the sterling men of Athens, has been in Atlanta a couple of days. His visits are a delight to his large constituency of friends.

Dr. J. N. Bishop, of Brunswick, has been in the city for several days, pleasantly receiving the greetings of his friends.

DeGive's Grand is to be opened by "Men and Women." But nobody imagined it would be opened by "The Babes in the Wood."

Colonel J. W. Aiken, of Cartersville, reports signs of business and agricultural activity in his region of north Georgia.

The spring poets have returned to [illegible] by day and hot bricks by night.

WAS HE MURDERED?

Startling New Theory of the Killing of Mr. Thomas Gammage.

DEVELOPMENTS POINT TO MURDER

A Young Negro Who Had a Box Belonging to Mr. Gammage

IS UNDER ARREST AT POLICE STATION

Mr. Gammage Had the Box in His Wagon the Night He Was Killed—How He Was Killed—The Evidence.

What has been chronicled to the world as a terrible railway accident, resulting in the tragic killing of Mr. Thomas M. Gammage, may in a few hours take on the sensational phase of murder.

That Mr. Gammage was not the victim of accident or of his own carelessness, several sensational points, directly bearing on the case, which were developed yesterday, strongly indicate. These points did not come to light through any investigation, but developed themselves at various times during the day by means of communications made to Chief of Police Connolly.

So marked an impression did these newly developed facts leave upon the mind of the chief that he has detailed Sergeant Pool and other men to thoroughly sift certain incidents that may lead to startling disclosures.

So absolutely clear seemed the explanation that Mr. Gammage had met his death through his own carelessness that no thought entered the minds of any one of foul play. The tragedy offered its own explanation; the circumstantial evidence was unquestionably indicative of accidental killing.

No one dared question the method of the old man's end with such seemingly incontrovertible proof against any theory they might advance. No facts were shown to the coroner's jury that altered the generally accepted conclusion. The verdict of the coroner's jury was only in accordance with the facts apparent and no one suspected that darker and sensational features were behind.

At the coroner's inquest one or two puzzling things were testified, but they had no bearing upon the general color of the case. One of the things testified was that when the wagon was struck by the locomotive Mr. Gammage could not be seen sitting in his seat. This was sworn by Engineer Robinson, and he said that the unfortunate man must have been lying flat upon the bottom of the wagon.

Another thing that was a matter of mystery to those who knew Mr. Gammage and his habits was that the wagon, in which he was riding when killed, had passed for [illegible] yards down the railroad track before it was struck by the locomotive. This fact was shown by the wagon tracks plainly to be seen for 300 yards. Unless he was unconscious such a thing would never occur, his friends knew. He never got too drunk to take care of himself and knew the roadway about his home so well that he could travel it blindfolded. For years and years he had traveled it and no mishap had befallen him. More than that he was a temperate man and never drank to excess. How he came to be on the railroad track in such a fashion was a matter of mystery to his family, but in the overshadowing grief, incident to the awful calamity, they did not question what was palpably the truth in the case.

Another thing was sworn by a negro, and that was that he had found Mr. Gammage walking along the road looking for his wagon and he had put him in the wagon and started him on his way. If Mr. Gammage was as drunk as that it was the first time in his life, his friends knew, and they felt that there must be a certain amount of exaggeration about the negro's testimony. Nothing came to before the coroner's jury altered the preconceived opinion of the jurors, and the verdict was found in accordance with the natural explanation of the tragedy.

So the case went to record. The verdict was duly written down, but it now seems possible that disclosures will be made that will alter that altogether.

Wednesday morning, the morning after the killing, Nannie Billings, a young white woman living on Chapel street, called upon Chief of Police Connolly and turned over to him a half-dozen new barrel bungs, which, she said, had been given her that morning by a young boy. She said she thought the bungs were stolen. They had just been purchased, were not marked and were neatly packed in a box. Chief Connolly took the box and placed it in the custody of the station house keeper with instructions that it be turned over to the owner, if one should call.

Later in the day the chief received another visit from Miss Billings. She states that since calling on him in the morning she had learned that Mr. Gammage had been killed, and that changed the phase of the matter. She said that on the night he was killed Mr. Gammage had stopped at her house for a few minutes and then started on his way home. He was not drunk. She called on Chief Connolly to tell him that the barrel bungs were the property of Mr. Gammage. They had been brought to her house by a young negro boy of about fourteen years of age, who gave no explanation of how he came to have them.

Following the lead of the information she gave him, Chief Connolly sent Patrolman Long to look into the case, and early yesterday morning he arrested Sidney Page, a fourteen-year-old negro boy, for stealing the bungs. The boy admitted having carried the box to Miss Billings's home, but says he got them at a negro's house near-by, and was told to carry them to Miss Billings.

The young negro was locked up, and still occupies a cell at police headquarters. Nothing of material importance could be gotten out of him, he claiming innocence throughout. The officers believe his story, but are holding him pending investigations that are being made.

Yesterday afternoon Chief of Police Connolly placed the case in the hands of Sergeant Pool with instructions to sift it to the bottom. He believes that a thorough and searching investigation will reveal some sensational and startling things.

"The theory of murder," said he, "is to my mind a strong one. It is supported by several strong points, and I believe, if the case is looked into as it should be, it will be found that Mr. Gammage was murdered on his way home. It will be remembered that he was not at all mangled, the only injury upon his person being upon his head and neck. On his neck was a long, keen cut which had the appearance of having been made by a knife. If he had been sitting upright in his wagon his wounds, it seems to me, would have been worse. We will look into the case as far as lies in our power. It may be possible that the theory is a mistaken one, but as long as there is a doubt of it we will continue to investigate."

Other officers of the force are equally confident that the theory is correct. This theory is strengthened by the fact that the motive of robbery in the case would have been a strong one, as Mr. Gammage was known to frequently carry large sums of money in his pocket. The road at the point where he was killed is lonely at all times, and particularly so at the time of night the tragedy occurred. The theory advanced is that he was murdered for his money and then placed on the track to leave the impression that he was killed by the train. The horse was unhurt in the accident. The wagon was torn to splinters.

The negro boy, Page, is still held at police headquarters, and sensational disclosures may follow.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company.

THEY WILL BE THERE

The Georgia Colonels Will All Go to Washington.

A MEETING WAS HELD YESTERDAY.

Governor Northen Calls All His Officers About Him for Conference—Gossip at the Statehouse.

Governor Northen has succeeded admirably in the undertaking to have Georgia well represented in the grand parade at the national capital on the 4th of March.

He was invited by the chairman of the inaugural ceremonies to come to Washington, in the name of the state of Georgia, and bring with him his entire staff to participate in the ceremonies, and he determined, out of the state pride that has always characterized his rule, to have Georgia as well represented at the inauguration of Grover Cleveland as any state in the union.

The governor immediately called a meeting of his staff to ascertain how many could accept with him the invitation so pleasingly tendered the state. The meeting was held at the statehouse yesterday, and it was found that twenty-three of the staff will join the governor in the commendable purpose of fulfilling the duty they owe to the state by virtue of their peculiar positions.

The meeting was a very pleasant one, and a very successful one. The governor presided, and Colonel Neal was made secretary of the meeting. It was decided, without much delay, to go to the inauguration.

All of the members present but two agreed to go, and the governor announced that he had heard from seven others who will be with the staff. This makes twenty-three of the governor's staff who will go to the inauguration. Those at the meeting yesterday were: Governor Northen, Colonel Kell, Colonel A. J. West, Colonel J. S. Candler, Colonels John Milledge, of Atlanta; J. H. Estell, of Savannah; G. H. Waring, of Cement; W. A. Broughton, of Madison; T. M. Swift, of Elberton; J. D. Harrell, of Bainbridge; Dr. Gewinner, of Macon; E. B. Smith, of Smithboro; Thomas Lyon, of Cartersville; J. D. Boyd, of Griffin; A. W. Walton, of Rome; S. T. Neil, of Fort Valley; B. C. DeLeon, of Atlanta, and C. B. Satterlee, of Atlanta.

Colonel Milledge Color Bearer.

Colonel John Milledge, the state librarian and a member of the staff, received the compliment from the meeting to be selected as the color bearer for the governor and his staff. He will take along the flag of Georgia, the same flag that floats above the statehouse when the state legislature is in session. No better selection could have been made. Colonel Milledge is one of the handsomest of all the handsome colonels, and sits a horse better than the average soldier. He is an honored member of the Governor's Horse Guards, and is one of the most gallant men in all Georgia. There will be something peculiarly appropriate in having the Georgia flag borne at Washington by Colonel John Milledge.

Several Companies Going.

Besides the governor and his military escort, all of whom will be dressed in appropriate staff uniforms, there will be several of the crack companies of the volunteer forces of the state in line with the Georgia representation. The Georgia Hussars will be among the number. It is going to be a handsome part of the parade that Georgia will show and one of which the state will be proud, indeed. Quartermaster General West has been instructed to arrange for transportation to Washington, and also to secure horses for the governor and staff.

The School Census.

Commissioner Bradwell is busy with the work of preparing for the state school census. He will not start the census before about the middle of March, but will have much to do preparing for the complete organization of the work.

There have been hundreds of applications filed already for positions of census takers, and the commissioner will have but little trouble in finding any number of competent takers to get the data necessary for the census.

He hopes to have a perfect count of all the school children of the state and will thus be enabled to arrive at a much more equitable basis of dividing out the school fund every year than he has at present, for the reason that the division is now made on the basis of the school population of the last census, which was taken five years ago.

By this census the commissioner hopes to show that Georgia is not the illiterate state that she has been reckoned to be by the last census. The last census places the state as the fifth in the matter of illiteracy in all the union. Captain Bradwell is of the opinion that the present status of things will make quite a better showing than this. He says the wonderful improvement and enlargement that the legislatures of the past few years have made by appropriating more money for the common schools, have done much towards pulling the state out of the ruts of illiteracy.

The Widows' Pensions.

The work of sending out the widows' pensions still goes on from day to day at the state capitol.

The work has been so laborious and the number of widows so increased this year that Captain Tip Harrison has been compelled to open a new office in another part of the capitol and hang out the sign over the door "Pension Office." It amounts to almost a pension bureau that the state of Georgia has on her hands now.

Captain Tip has several clerks in the office to help him, and the work goes steadily on from day to day.

About half of the widows have been paid at the window of the state treasury. The average number paid each day is about three hundred, and this has been kept up for the past two weeks.

For that "out o' sorts feeling"
Take Bromo-Seltzer—Trial bottle 10c.

HON. HOKE SMITH'S RETURN.

The People Talking About the Probability of His Being in the Cabinet.

Hon. Hoke Smith returned from a visit to Washington last night.

Considerable interest was felt during the day in regard to Mr. Smith's movements, owing to the publication alleging his certainty of being a member of President Cleveland's cabinet.

The fact that the late Judge Lamar had strongly urged his name upon the president-elect, added to the support of Senator Gordon, led the people to believe that Mr. Smith would be one of the president's family council.

Upon being seen at his home last night, Mr. Smith said:

"I did not go to Washington on any business connected with Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. As to the composition of that body, we will have to wait until he announces it. He is looking over the field, and will do what he thinks best for the country. I appreciate the talk in my favor, but there is nothing for me to tell. I will be at court tomorrow just as if I had never gone away."

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

DR. TURNER TALKS.

The President of the Charitable Association Views the Outlook.

HE IS VERY GREATLY ENCOURAGED

The Headquarters Opened at No. 16 East Hunter Street, in the Rear of the Keely Building.

Warden Hunter's office, at the city hall, was closed yesterday, but it was not the intention of that official to turn the cold shoulder to the needy. A card on the door notified callers that Warden Hunter had moved his office to No. 16 East Hunter street.

This is the office and room now occupied by the Atlanta Charitable Association, the headquarters from which all the relief and assistance of this worthy organization will be dispensed.

The city warden will work in connection and conjunction with that organization, and for that reason his office has been moved to that place. The charitable association, immediately after its organization, began looking about for a home. They secured the storeroom at 16 East Hunter street, just back of Keely's, and yesterday Mr. Hunter succeeded in getting it in shape for occupancy.

Dr. J. D. Turner, the president of the Atlanta Charitable Association, was seen there yesterday afternoon, and talked entertainingly of the work the association has before it. He said: "I have been wonderfully encouraged in this work by the large number of memberships that have come in during the last few days. Every day finds the membership increasing by the addition of the names of our big-hearted and sympathetic citizens. Mr. Parkhurst, the secretary, has the name of every member, and is preparing a tabulated list of the same."

Just then, Dr. Turner glanced out of the window, and, seeming to realize how rough the weather was on the pedestrian, hooked his chair up closer to the stove, and said: "The average citizen does not realize the great need of charity at present in the city. During the snow, the suffering consequent upon such a visitation rendered immediate help to the sufferers a matter of active importance. The dispensation of the charities of our people at that time was thoughtful and opportune. But we are confronted just now by almost as serious a condition as was upon us then. The sequel to that severe weather is found now in sickness among the very poor, and they are suffering now as much as they did then.

"In order to meet the demands that are made upon us, and to carry out the work of the association, we need a perfect organization. We are not thoroughly organized and systematized yet, and, in order to accomplish this, I hope that every one who has obtained membership in the organization will come forward and pay as much of that membership fee as possible right now. We have kept the books open here today, and quite a number have come in and paid dues. If every member will come forward at once and pay some portion—if not all—of his dues, it will take us but a few days to get the association so organized and systematized that we will be relieving every suffering person that is entitled to make a call on us for assistance.

"I have appointed the members of the finance and executive committees, as required by the by-laws adopted at the meeting of the board of directors on Tuesday. On the finance committee I have placed Messrs. H. T. Inman, A. D. Adair and R. D. Spalding. You will see, from the complexion of the committee, that our funds will be ably and skillfully managed. On the executive committee I have named Messrs. J. G. Oglesby, W. M. Middlebrooks, D. A. Beatie, W. S. Thomson, J. W. English and Porter King. On this committee you will find able, wise and public-spirited citizens, but the main feature of it is that every section of the city is represented. In this way, the cabinet of the association, so to speak, representing every portion of the city, will enable us to reach every portion of the city.

"Mr. J. C. Joiner, who was elected superintendent, having declined to serve in that capacity, the executive committee will meet here tomorrow, at 11 o'clock, to elect a superintendent, and attend to other matters of importance. It is important that we secure a superintendent, and a good one, as soon as possible. You see, Mr. Hunter has about all he can do in looking after the work in his prescribed limits. His duties are confined strictly to the city limits. Today Mr. Hemphill, the vice president of the association, and I had applications for relief from parties who live just outside the city limits. Such applications as these will be referred to our executive committee, and, if it sees fit to grant the relief, our superintendent will proceed to relieve such persons.

"This is a mere outline of the incidents connected with the work, and the details that I have mentioned are simply thrown out to show the importance of the prompt payment of dues by the members. Please say to the public that all members who have not paid are requested to call at the office—16 East Hunter—and pay as much of their membership dues as they can conveniently contribute just now."

AT THE EDGEWOOD.

It is not a hard matter to find real healthy comedy in Atlanta now. A visit to the Edgewood Avenue theater will convince you as to the truthfulness of the assertion. "A Legal Document" which is enjoying such a successful run there at present, is becoming more popular than ever, if such a thing is possible.

The Ricketts-Mathews comedy company in its bill is always highly entertaining, and the lovers of fine comedy work are earnest in their praise for this company for the legitimacy of its interpretation of this funny play. It is a corker, that is sure.

Mr. Thomas Ricketts and Miss Estelle Dale, are simply immense. Pretty little Louise Sidney Day, is one of the cutest and most pleasing child actresses ever seen on the Atlanta stage.

Matinees this afternoon and tomorrow afternoon, for 25 cents to all parts of the house, including reserved seats.

A BIG PLANT

Which May Soon Be Established in Atlanta.

MR. HARRALSON DOES GOOD WORK

The Probable Outcome of Which May Be the Establishment of the Biggest Industry Yet Known.

The recent visit here of President Arnold, of the Piedmont Construction Company, together with Secretary Little and Superintendent Goodrich, may mean much for Atlanta.

While here they took into their confidence Hon. F. H. Harralson, and committed to him their plans. It is their purpose to erect an immense factory for the production of the finer grades of cotton goods, for which the climate of the Piedmont country is well adapted. In addition to this they would start on the erection of other factories on a large scale. They were anxious to secure a site of sufficient area to suit their plans. Besides this, they wanted the right of way for the building of a belt line connecting two of the railroads entering the city. Thus provided with railroads connecting with a site, they propose to build up a suburb which would add largely, not only to the trade, but to the population of the state.

Mr. Harralson, after their departure, in his zeal for the welfare of the city, went to work and secured options on a large tract of real estate, in the section between the Georgia and the Central railroads. The terminus of the belt line would be from Edgewood, on the Georgia road, to some point on the Central this side of East Point. He has made a report of his work to the gentlemen named, and has received assurance of their appreciation of his work. What the company will do remains to be seen.

ELOQUENT RESOLUTIONS

Passed by Cour de Lion Commandery on the Death of Colonel A. G. Howard.

At a recent meeting of Cour de Lion Commandery No. 4, Knights Templars, a series of touching resolutions on the death of Colonel A. G. Howard were unanimously adopted. Colonel Howard was a prominent Mason. He was a strong factor in the growth of Masonry both in Atlanta and throughout the state, and had held many high positions in the order.

A committee consisting of Messrs. C. T. Watson, Porter King and G. H. Holliday were appointed by commandery No. 4 to draft suitable resolutions on his death. After giving a brief sketch of his life, the resolutions pay just tribute to his stand in the Masonic order. He had held some of the highest offices within the gift of the Masonic fraternity of the state, having been grand commander of the grand commandery of Georgia for three terms, past venerable master of Hermes's Lodge of Perfection No. 4 and a member of White Eagle Chapter of Rose Croix 18th, ancient and accepted Scottish rite. His election and re-election to the highest offices in the gift of the grand commandery and local commanderies show conclusively the estimation in which he was held by his fraters.

After referring briefly but expressively to his character as a business man, citizen, and husband and father, it was resolved that a page be reserved on the book of records for a suitable inscription to his memory, that the banner jewels and swords of the commandery be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of the memorial adopted be suitably prepared and given to the bereaved family as a testimonial of the esteem in which he was held by his comrades.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.

Burrell Leonard, a Negro Prisoner, Makes His Escape from One of the Bailiffs.

Burrell Leonard, a daring negro prisoner, made his escape from Judge Westmoreland's court yesterday afternoon.

He was in the custody of Bailiff P. W. Merritt, who quit the door of the prisoner's room too early. Burrell was on the alert and as soon as he saw the door swing he made a break for his liberty. Within a few minutes he was out of reach, and safe from his pursuers in the protection of the woods.

The negro was tried yesterday morning on the charge of stealing and after a short investigation of the case was convicted by the jury. The judge thereupon sentenced him to the chaingang for twelve months.

He was carried into the prisoner's room and placed in the custody of Bailiff Merritt. The bailiff left his charge for a moment and while he was absent the prisoner made his escape.

The bailiff was very greatly excited over the escape, but left the building with the declaration that he would have him back before morning.

THEY WILL SOON BE ALL RIGHT.

The Mortgages Filed by Bolles and Bruckner Only to Cover Temporary Embarrassment.

The several mortgages which were filed by Messrs. Bolles & Bruckner yesterday morning in the clerk's office, amounting to $4,712.39, were given for the purpose of securing their local creditors until they had time to convert a part of their assets into ready money.

The liabilities of the firm will amount to nearly thirty thousand dollars, while the total indebtedness, including the mortgages given yesterday, will not amount to more than $12,000.

The firm of Bolles & Bruckner has been in the book business for a number of years, and has always been considered as prompt and straightforward in all of its dealings. Mr. Bruckner is an old Atlanta boy and started with Messrs. Phillips & Crew over fifteen years ago. He remained with that firm until they went out of the business, and then opened a store for himself under the firm name of Wilson & Bruckner, which was afterwards changed to Bolles & Bruckner.

JURY COMMISSIONERS MEET.

They Divide the Grand Jury List Among the Petty Jury Boxes.

There was a meeting of the jury commissioners in the courtroom of Judge Van Epps yesterday morning.

Those present were Messrs. J. R. Wylie, George Winship, C. I. Brown and W. L. Abbott, constituting a quorum of the board.

They met for the purpose of dividing the grand jury list of the county among the petty jury boxes of the city and superior courts, in accordance with the law.

IT IS A MISTRIAL.

The Jury in the Case of the State Against Ex-Policeman Helms Failed to Agree.

The jury failed to agree upon a verdict in the trial of W. J. Helms, the ex-policeman, yesterday afternoon.

The investigation of the case occupied nearly a day and a half in the courtroom of Judge Westmoreland, and yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the matter was submitted to the jury.

After considering the case until late in the afternoon the jury failed to agree upon a verdict. Judge Westmoreland thereupon declared the case a mistrial, and allowed the jury to go.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HAWKES
CRYSTALIZED LENSES
TRADE MARK.

Established Twenty-two Years Ago,

Salesroom and factory have superior equipment and facilities.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

Have your eyes tested free of charge. No branch house in the city.

A. K. HAWKES,
Manufacturing Optician, 12 Whitehall, ATLANTA.

Goldsmith & Sullivan's Business College and Crichton's School of Shorthand } Cons'l'dat'

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S
Business College
AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.
KISER BUILDING, Corner Pryor and Hunter Streets.

Bookkeeping, shorthand, telegraphy, penmanship, etc., taught practically.

Business course completed by many in three months. Success absolutely guaranteed. Catalogues free; night classes also.

Secure seats for the great "Men and Women" matinee at Miller's.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND
—AND—
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
57 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
THE LEADING COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF THE SOUTH.
FOUR COLLEGES IN ONE. { SHORTHAND, BOOK-KEEPING, TELEGRAPHY, PEN-ART.
THE MOST LARGELY PATRONIZED BUSINESS COLLEGE in the Southern States. Large Catalogue free. Name this paper.

A CHINA HOUSE.

We sell the finest China Goods made. They are imported direct from European factories.

Everybody can find just what they desire at our store.

China and Cut Glass are our specialties.

DOBBS, WEY & CO,
61 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Save Paying Doctors' Bills

B.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM

THE GREAT REMEDY
- FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES -
Has been thoroughly tested by eminent physicians and the people for 40 years, and never fails to cure quickly and permanently
SCROFULA, ULCERS, ECZEMA, RHEUMATISM, PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS, and all manner of EATING, SPREADING and RUNNING SORES. Invariably cures the most loathsome blood diseases if directions are followed. Price $1 per bottle, 6 bottles for $5. For sale by druggists.
SENT FREE BOOK OF WONDERFUL CURES.
BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YEARS.
NEW YEARS.
NEW YEARS.
NEW YEARS.
NEW YEARS.
NEW YEARS.
NEW YEARS.
NEW YEARS.
FOR BOYS.
FOR BOYS.
FOR BOYS.
FOR BOYS.
FOR BOYS.
FOR BOYS.
FOR BOYS.
FOR BOYS.

Bracket Saws, Tools, Pocketknives, Foot-Balls, Boxing Gloves, Striking Bags, Indian Clubs, Bicycles, etc.

FOR MEN.
FOR MEN.
FOR MEN.
FOR MEN.
FOR MEN.
FOR MEN.
FOR MEN.
FOR MEN.

Razors, Pocketknives, Rowing Machines, Health Pulls, Chest Machines, Sweaters, Bicycles, etc.

FOR LADIES.
FOR LADIES.
FOR LADIES.
FOR LADIES.
FOR LADIES.
FOR LADIES.
FOR LADIES.
FOR LADIES.

Scissors, Carving Knives, Table Knives, Pen Knives, etc.

Don't buy until you see our stock. We can certainly please you.

Send for catalogue of Athletic Goods.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE CO.,
THE CLARKE HARDWARE CO.,
THE CLARKE HARDWARE CO.,
Corner Peachtree and Edgewood Ave.,
Corner Peachtree and Edgewood Ave.,
Corner Peachtree and Edgewood Ave.,
Corner Peachtree and Edgewood Ave.,
sun tues fri Atlanta, Ga.

AMUSEMENTS
OPERA HOUSE

Opening of the Grand.

Friday and Saturday, February 10th and 11th.
Matinee Saturday 2:30.

CHARLES FROHMAN
Presents DeMille and Belasco's Drama of Today.

MEN
—AND—
WOMEN!
—WITH ITS—
GREAT CAST.

The sale of seats will take place this morning at the old opera house at 9 o'clock, sharp. Prices—Orchestra and orchestra circle, $1.50; boxes, $8; balcony, $1 and 75c.; gallery, 25c. Matinee $1, 75c, 50c and 25c, boxes, $6.

EDGEWOOD AVE
- THEATRE -

Fifth Week! Fifth Week!
Commencing Monday, Feburary 6th.
THE RICKETTS-MATHEWS CO.
THE SCREAMING COMEDY
A LEGAL DOCUMENT.
—— MATINEES ——
Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
Prices—25c., to all parts of the house.
Night Prices—15c., 25c., 35c., 50c.
Seats on sale at Bolles & Bruckner's book store, and Eugene Jacobs's drug store.

Tonight's prices: Gallery, 25c; balcony, 75c; parquet, $1.50. Opening DeGive's Grand.

The Questions Of Marriage.

The subject of matrimony involves many questions, most of them important, some of them unavoidable, and all of them serious factors in the general plan of a new condition.

POPPING THE QUESTION,

For instance, involves the engagement ring, for no well-regulated marriage occurs without the introduction of this feature. While such articles can be purchased in many places, there is but one place in Atlanta where a private room has been specially built for this purpose, where engagement rings can be bought free from interruption, and curious eyes cannot regard your purchase. Reference is made to the new diamond room of Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Bro. Pure diamonds are here offered at wholesale prices, as this firm import their Diamonds from Europe.

THE NEXT QUESTION

Naturally involves wedding invitations, and the same facilities are afforded. A private room is offered where persons can examine the new styles of such work, discuss the question of cost, and give their orders without the whole world knowing the purpose of your visit.

Besides this, J. P. Stevens & Bro. do this engraving and printing in their own establishment in this city, and a wedding order is completed in a day or two. Artists of unquestioned ability are employed; the stationery used is the finest to be obtained, and great care is exercised in getting out the work.

THE QUESTION OF WEDDING GIFTS

Is easily settled when bought from J. P. Stevens & Bro., not only because they carry an immense stock, but because they sell nothing but sterling silver. This firm admit no silver-plated ware in their establishment for table or personal use; hence anything in this line that is purchased from them is solid and sterling fine. Their entire stock is NEW, and if you wish to be convinced how low their prices are, examine what they have to offer before making your purchase. Remember the place, 47 Whitehall street.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

PERSONS—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Persons are requested to attend the funeral of the former from his late residence near Grant park today at 11 o'clock. The following gentlemen are requested to act as pallbearers and meet at Swift's undertaking establishment at 10 o'clock: J. J. Camp, J. F. Kempton, J. J. Thralkeld, A. D. Howard, W. J. Tucker, J. C. Baldwin, E. Gillespie and W. W. Orr. Interment at Oakland. The funeral was postponed from yesterday at 3 o'clock p. m. on account of the delay of relatives from Alabama.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 9, 1893.

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Clearings today	$ 551,017.82
For 4 days	2,300,861.46

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at $1.00@$1.50 premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
New Ga. 3½s 27 to 30 years	97	99	Atlanta 6s, L. D.	114	
New Ga. 3½s, 35 to 40 years	97	100	Atlanta 5s, S. D.	100	
New Ga. 4½s, 1915	112	114	Atlanta 5s, L. D.	102	
Georgia 7s, 1896	108		Atlanta 4½s	98	101
Savannah 5s	104		Augusta 7s, L. D.	107	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	120		Macon 6s	112	
Atlanta 7s, 1904	114		Columbus 5s	100	102
Atlanta 7s, 1899	108		Rome graded	105	
			Waterworks 6s	100	
			Rome 5s	90	

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Atlanta Nat'l	350		Lowry B'k Co.	140	150
Atlanta B. Co.	121½	126	Am'n Banking & Trust Co.	103	
Ger L'n & B. Co.	98	100	South'n Bank'g & Trust Co.	102	103
Merch. Bank	150		Exchange B'k	100	
Bank S. of Ga.	150		Fidelity B'king & Trust Co.	100	101
Gate City Nat.	145				
Capital City	114	117			
Atlanta Trust & Banking Co.	100	103			

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Ga. 6s, 1897	101		Ga. Pacific, 1st	100	101
Ga. 6s, 1910	108	110	Ga. Pacific, 2d	50	52
Ga. 6s, 1922	112		A. P. & L., 1st 7s		
Central 7s, 1893	104		Mari'ta & N. G.		33
Char. Col. & A.	100		S., A. & M., 1st	60	65

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia	170	172	A. & W. P.	97	100
Southwestern	80	86	do deben	95	
Central	33	35	R. At. L'nd Co.	125	140
Cent. deben			Cent. Real Est.	130	150
Aug. & Sav.	100	105			

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Transactions in the stock market today up to the last hour were very moderate in volume, and confined largely to about half-dozen stocks, in which speculative operations are most prominent, with the exception of one or two of the Industrials. The whole list in the forenoon displayed strong temper, engendered by the action of the bank in exchanging gold for legal tenders, thus supporting the credit of the government and reducing likelihood of further heavy exports of gold.

Among the Industrials cordage was advanced a large fraction upon the necessity of the short interest. Rumors in regard to financial necessity of the Whisky Trust was again freely circulated, and in early dealings it dropped away over 1 per cent, when some support was met and full recovery followed. Later in the day, however, when the whole list retired it lost nearly 4 per cent from its best figure and closed at its lowest, with a loss of 3 3-4 per cent for the day, the nearest approach to this movement being in American Tobacco, which was still without support, and closed the day with a loss of 1 3-4.

The market fell into a waiting attitude, pending the fate of the silver repeal bill in the house. When this was lost there was a rush to sell and early gains were quickly wiped out in almost everything traded in, and before the close fractional losses in addition were established over the entire list. With the exception of two Industrials mentioned final losses were fractional, but the Grangers were particularly weak, and Omaha, after its gain of the morning, declined 2 per cent from its best figure, and like others, closed at its lowest point. Other specially weak points at this time were the Louisville, Union Pacific and Sugar.

The market closed in the midst of a decline, active and weak at the lowest prices. Sales listed, 334,000; unlisted, 49,000.

Treasury balances—Coin, $77,453,000; currency, $15,637,000.

Money on call firmer, ranging from 2 to 5, closing off at 2 1-2; prime mercantile paper, 4 1-4@6.

Sterling exchange quiet and strong; posted rates, 487@489; commercial bills, 485 1-2@487 1-2.

Government bonds dull but steady.

Southern state bonds dull but steady.

Railroad bonds fairly active and firm.

The following are closing bids:

Atch., T. & Santa Fe.	34	Pacific Mail	23⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	95	Reading	48⅜
Canada Pac.	86	Rich. Terminal	9½
Ches. & Ohio	23⅜	Rock Island	85¼
C., B. & Q.	93¼	St. Paul	79⅜
Chicago & Alton	146	do. pref.	123¾
Cotton Oil	47⅜	Silver Certificates	84
do. pref.	82½	Sugar Refinery	133
East Tennessee	4½	do. pref.	103
do. pref.	27	T. C. I.	34¾
Erie	*24½	do. pref.	100
do. pref.	55	Texas Pac.	9½
Ills. Central	102⅜	Union Pac.	39⅝
Del., Lack. & W.	152⅜	Wabash	12¾
Lake Erie & West	23¼	do. pref.	25⅝
do. pref.	78	Western Union	97⅜
Lake Shore	128¾	Alabama, Class A	101½
Lous. & Nash	74¼	do. Class B	104
Memphis & Char.	40	do. Class C	91
Mich. Central	105	Louisiana consols	96¼
Missouri Pac.	56⅝	N. C. 4s	98½
Mobile & Ohio	34	do. 6s	123
Nash., Chat. & St. L.	88	S. C. browns	97½
N. Y. Central	109⅜	Tennessee olds	62
N. J. Central	128	Tenn. new set'm't 6s.	102
Norfolk & Western	36⅝	do. 5s	101
Northern Pac.	18	do. 3s	75½
do. pref.	49	Virginia 6s.	50
Northwestern	113¼	do. ex-mat. coups.	37
do. pref.	145	Virginia consols.	40

*Ex-dividend.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 9.

Local—Market steady; middling 8¾c.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK.	
	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892
Saturday	96	285	182	744	7451	17441
Monday	85	308	......	600	7936	17149
Tuesday	179	530	40	258	7675	17421
Wednesday	61	284	52	723	7684	16982
Thursday	107	250	100	85	7691	17159
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	528	1647	374	2410	......	......

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
February	.......@.......	8 95@ 8.97
March	9.08@.......	9.02@.......
April	9.17@.......	9.10@ 9.11
May	9.25@.......	9.18@ 9.19
June	9.32@.......	9.25@ 9.26
July	9.36@.......	9.29@ 9.30
August	9.35@ 9.36	9.29@ 9.30
September	9.11@.......	9.06@ 9.08
October	8.99@ 9.00	8.93@ 8.95

Closed easy; sales 285,500 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS.		STOCK.	
	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892
Saturday	11759	28045	30135	14748	1006308	1225010
Monday	15960	27903	14924	39697	1006434	1209859
Tuesday	18142	51213	23345	8763	999179	1270115
Wednesday	11846	22486	11923	47946	995780	1241018
Thursday	12049	27201	13342	40866	987468	1219664
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	69756	146848	93569	153010	......	......

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	......	July	9.04
February	8.80	August	9.04
March	8.82	September	......
April	8.88	October	......
May	8.94	November	......
June	8.99	December	......

Closed steady; sales 114,300 bales.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, February 9—The pressure to sell in Liverpool today for the account of holders, wearied at the failure of the Manchester spinners to reach a settlement with their operatives, brought about a decline of from 5@6 points in the arrival market. Manchester reports a strong market for yarns, though offers are scarce for cloths. This depression in Liverpool has caused a decline in that market since Saturday equal to about 35 points in our market, while our opening prices were but 11 points below the prices then current here. Thus the decline in cotton has resulted from the efforts of the English spinners to secure a reduction in the wages of their operatives and not from the selling of holders in this market. A steady demand at each point decline has been the feature of our market after the opening call from the outside interests, who had been deterred from buying while the option bill was under discussion. At the moment the pressure to sell comes from the southern holders of cotton who are disappointed at the course of Liverpool in the face of the light receipts and are now selling in New York against their holdings of cotton. Receipts at Bombay are 42,000 bales for the week, against 45,000 bales last year. Estimate of receipts at New Orleans tomorrow are 4,500 bales, against 3,700 bales last week and 7,767 bales last year. At 9.20 for May a number of accumulated orders absorbed the offerings from the south, but the supply was greater than the demand, and the close of the market was easy at the lowest price of the day. This market is showing comparatively more strength than Liverpool, where this decline commenced, and it is difficult at this distance to judge whether the liquidation there has brought the weak holdings into strong hands. Cotton after such a decline should have a sharp reaction, and there has been large buying here upon that theory. If the pressure upon the foreign markets from the south is not heavy, a sharp reaction can be expected in Liverpool, and the purchases of today have been based on the belief that the south will take a stand at the present prices. There is more disposition on the part of outside interests to accumulate cotton, and it only requires a settlement of the labor troubles in Lancashire to cause active buying. The trade here of late has been wrong in looking for reactions, as it is not at all certain of its position on the market. A report from the agricultural department giving the amount of cotton left on plantations on February 1st will be published tomorrow. At the moment trade conditions and not receipts are the ruling factors.

Lehman Bros.' Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

NEW YORK, February 9—With wonderful regularity Liverpool again today proved to be the weak factor in the position, opening at a decline of about 4-64d, of which 1-64d was again recovered before the close. Here the market, in response to the weakness abroad, opened at a decline of about 8 points and held remarkably steady until about 1 o'clock when, under the influence of enormous liquidation, on account presumably for the south, prices declined about 7 points further, the market closing soft at about the lowest of the day. It would seem as if, with the recent heavy liquidation and the decline which has taken place, our market should now have reached a level at which purchasers should not carry any great risk, although the bears here are unanimously predicting 8½c for cotton. The weakness has not been on this side, but has emanated almost entirely from Liverpool, and we must accordingly look to that source for a change ere we can witness permanent improvement here. The market has declined about $2.00 per bale since the anti-option bill passed the senate.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, February 9—12:15 p. m.—Cotton spot business moderate at easier prices; middling uplands 5; sales 5,000 bales; American 4,900; speculation and export 500; receipts 5,000; American 900; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 4 57-64, 4 56-64, 4 57-64; March and April delivery 4 58-64, 4 57-64; April and May delivery 4 60-64, 4 59-64, 4 58-64; May and June delivery 4 62-64, 4 61-64, 4 60-64; June and July delivery 4 63-64, 4 62-64; July and August delivery 5, 4 1-64, 5, 4 63-64; August and September delivery 5; September and October delivery —; futures opened easy.

LIVERPOOL, February 9—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause February delivery 4 53-64, 4 54-64; February and March delivery 4 53-64, 4 54-64; March and April delivery 4 54-64, buyers; April and May delivery 4 56-64, 4 57-64; May and June delivery 4 58-64, buyers; June and July delivery 4 60-64, sellers; July and August delivery 4 61-64, 4 62-64; August and September delivery 4 61-64, buyers; September and October delivery 4 54-64, buyers; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, February 9 — Cotton easy; sales 430 bales; middling uplands 9¼; Orleans 9⅜; net receipts none; gross none; stock 293,140.

GALVESTON, February 9—Cotton steady; middling 9; net receipts 2,534 bales; gross 2,534; sales 292; stock 92,963; exports to Great Britain 5,043; coastwise 3,378.

NORFOLK, February 9—Cotton dull; middling 9⅛; net receipts 654 bales; gross 654; sales 51; stock 50,4; exports coastwise 1,175.

BALTIMORE, February 9—Cotton nominal; middling 9¾; net receipts none bales; gross 553; sales none; stock 20,759; exports coastwise 1,000.

BOSTON, February 9—Cotton quiet; middling 9 5-16; net receipts 103 bales; gross 365; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 579.

WILMINGTON, February 9—Cotton quiet; middling 9¼; net receipts 8 bales; gross 8; sales none; stock 9,296.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; net receipts 1,038 bales; gross 1,038; sales none; stock 13,676.

SAVANNAH, February 9—Cotton steady; middling 8 13-16; net receipts 868 bales; gross 868; sales 1,245; stock 90,862; exports coastwise 1,324.

NEW ORLEANS, February 9—Cotton easy; middling 9 1 16; net receipts 5,816 bales; gross 6,216; sales 2,000; stock 325,107; exports to Great Britian 2,971; to continent 3,550.

MOBILE, February 8—Cotton easy; middling 9; net receipts 440 bales; gross 446; sales 200; stock 33,599; exports coastwise 750.

MEMPHIS, February 9—Cotton easy; middling 9⅛; net receipt 1,176 bales; sales 1,500; shipments 1,036; stock 102,943.

AUGUSTA, February 9—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅞; net receipts 208 bales; shipments 362; sales 54; stock 29,217.

CHARLESTON, February 9—Cotton quiet; middling 9; net receipts 493 bales; gross 493; sales none; stock 44,496; exports coastwise 634.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, February 9—A sudden ebullition of bullishness and excitement marked the last half hour of business today on the board of trade. Lard was pushed away up, near high water mark $12.25 being made. Oats gained ¼@⅜c with fair trading. Wheat and corn both wound up strong at ⅝c advance in the former and ½c gain in the latter compared with yesterday's closing prices. Pork is 62½c, lard 27½c and ribs 22½c higher.

One reason given for the sharp advance at the wind-up was that gold at New York had sold at a premium. Another, that a prominent trader, Eggleston, had bought up a good deal of spot wheat today, not alone round lots but also took car lots.

John Cudahy scared the crowd by buying all the February ribs they could sell him, about 150,000 pounds, and then bid for a million pounds more, which no one cared to part with. Wright was reported as buying in short lard through brokers, and that article easily responded to the demand. The market toward the close was very strong.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today.

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
February	74⅛	......	75
May	78¾	......	79
July	77⅝	......	78½
CORN—			
February	42⅜	......	43¼
May	46½	......	47
July	46⅝	......	47¼
OATS—			
February	31⅛	......	31¼
May	34⅛	......	34¾
PORK—			
May	19 42½	......	19 85
LARD—			
May	11 90	......	12 20
July	11 55	......	11 83
SIDES—			
May	10 07½	......	10 25

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

CHICAGO, February 9.—The feeling today and the situation in wheat seems to be quite different from yesterday. We find the European markets strong and a shade higher. The general markets of this country are very firm, domestic demand is exceedingly large; the offerings in the local market are very light the situation in the speculative wheat pit has the appearance of being oversold, and it would seem to require but very little additional buying to cause a strong upward tendency. The feeling has been very bearish for the past few days, and some of the heretofore best friends find themselves without any wheat, and the market apparently strong. The visible supply in Europe has decreased about three million bushels the past month. Receipts at primary points in this country continue to grow smaller. The reports from the country of the condition of winter wheat is conflicting, but the general condition of the plant and ground is not favorable for a healthy outlook. It is too early to determine the damage. It looks as though the shorts put out a pretty good line of corn again and a better market is likely to prevail. The government report will be out tomorrow in its statistical force about the farm animals. They will probably make another guess at the number of hogs in the country. Last year they estimated 52,000,000, a larger number than ever before. The facts go to show that there were about 20,000,000 less than some previous years. Such a report is very amusing to those who have not happened to be influenced or misled by it. Holders of May lard marked the price up about 15 cents again today. It would seem as though the last short had to pay the highest price.

Pork and ribs had an advance owing to some pretty good buying of ribs by a large packing concern. The entire market for grain and provisions has been very strong and closed about the highest point of the day.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 9, 1893.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, February 9—Flour—First patent $5.00; second patent $4.50; extra fancy $4.00; fancy $3.75; family $3.25. Corn — No. 1 white 60c; No. 2 white 58c; mixed 58c. Oats—Texas rust proof 48; white 48c; mixed 45c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 95c; choice timothy small bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 95c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 90c. Meal—Plain 58c; bolted 53c. Wheat bran—large sacks, 85c; small sacks 90. Cotton seed meal—$1.20 ₩ cwt. Steam feed—$1.35 ₩ cwt. Grits—Pearl $3.35.

NEW YORK, February 9—Flour, southern quiet and steady; common to fair extra $2.10@$3.10; good to choice $3.15@4.25. Wheat, spot firmer but very dull; No. 2 red winter 80½@80¾ in elevator; options fairly active, irregular and ⅜@½c higher with trading chiefly switching, closing firm; No. 2 red February 79¾; March 80½; May 82¾. Corn, spot firmer but quiet; No. 2 53½@54 in elevator; options dull and ⅛@¼c higher, closing firm; February 53¼; March —; May 53⅞. Oats, spot fairly active and firmer; options dull but firmer; February 38; March 38⅜; May 39⅛; spot No. 2 white 41½; No. 2 40@40¼; mixed western 38 39½.

ST. LOUIS, February 9—Flour dull; patents $3.45@3.60; fancy $2.60@2.75. Wheat near the close advanced and finished ⅝@¾c above yesterday; No. 2 red cash —; May 74⅛; July 73¼. Corn followed wheat and closed ⅜@½c above yesterday; No. 2 mixed cash 40; February 40⅛; May 43. Oats higher; No. 2 cash sample lots 32¼; May 34⅛.

BALTIMORE, February 9—Flour steady; Howard street and western superfine $1.95@2.10; extra $2.20@3.10; family $3.40@3.75. Wheat dull; No. 2 red spot 78¼; milling wheat by sample 75@79. Corn, southern dull; white by sample 53; yellow 52.

CHICAGO, February 9—Flour dull; winter patents $3.60@4.00; winter straights $3.30@3.60. No. 2 spring wheat 75; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 75. No. 2 corn 43. No. 2 oats 31¼@31½.

CINCINNATI, February 9 — Flour steady; family $2.40@2.60; fancy $3.25@4.40. Wheat strong; No. 2 red 71@73. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed 43¼. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 33¼.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, February 9—Roasted coffee—Arbuckle's 24.60c ₩ 100 lb cases; Lion 24.60c; Levering's 24.60c; Green—Extra choice 21c; choice good 20c; fair 19½c; common 16@18½c. Sugar—Granulated 5⅜c; powdered 6c; cut loaf 6c; white extra C 4¾c; New Orleans yellow clarified 4½@4¾c; yellow extra C 4c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 45c; prime 35@40c; common 20@25c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25c. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmeg 65@70c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 12c. Mace $1.00. Rice—Fair 7½c; good 6¼c; common 5½@6c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.50; icecream $1.10; Virginia 75c. Cheese — Full cream, Cheddars 13 flats 12½c. White fish—½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Soap—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs, $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.25@2.50. Candles—Paraffine 11½c; star 10½c. Matches—400s $4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 5 gross, $4.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 5c; do. 1 lb package, 5½c. cases, 1 lb 5½c; do 1 and ½ lb 6c; do. ¼ lb 6¼c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 6½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00; salmon $6.00@7.50; F. W. oysters $1.90; L. W. $1.35; corn $2.50@3.50; tomatoes $1.60. Ball potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4½c; lump 5c; nickel package $3.00; celluloid $5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints, $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.60@1.80. Powder—Rifle, kegs, $3.75; ½ kegs $2.15; ¼ kegs $1.20. Shot—$1.60 ₩ sack.

NEW YORK, February 9—Coffee, options closed steady 15@20 points down; No. 7 Rio February 17.30@17.40; May 16.85@16.90; July 16.60@16.65; December 16.15@16.35; spot Rio quiet and easy; No. 7 18⅛. Sugar, raw, quiet but firm; fair refining 3 1-16; centrifugal 96-test 3 7-16; refined quiet; No. 6 4¼@4 7-16; No. 7 4 3-16@4⅜; mould A 4.94@5⅛; standard A 4 11-16@4⅞; off A 4⅝@4¾; confectioners' A 4 9-16@4⅞; crushed 5 5-16@5⅛; powdered 4 13-16@5; granulated 4 11-16@5; cubes 4 15-16@5⅛. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans firm; open kettle new good to choice 26@35. Rice firm; domestic fair to extra 3⅛@5¾; Japan 4⅛@4⅞.

NEW ORLEANS, February 9—Coffee firm; Rio ordinary to fair 17⅛@18. Sugar strong; open kettle strictly prime to choice 3 5-16@3⅜; fully fair to prime 3 3-16@3¼; fair to good fair 3@3⅛; centrifugals, off plantation granulated 4 9-16@4⅝; off white 4⅜@4½; choice yellow clarified 4¼@4⅜; prime do. 3 15-16@4; off do. 3⅞@3¾; seconds 3¼@3½. Molasses, open kettle nominal; centrifugal strong; choice 20; prime to good prime 13@19; fair to good fair 9@12; common to good common 7@8; inferior 5. Louisiana syrup 22@28. Rice steady. Louisiana ordinary to good 2½@3⅛.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, February 9—Provisions firm and higher. Pork, old $19.25; new $20.25. Lard, prime steam 12.00. Dry salt meats, loose shoulders 9.50; long clear 10.25; clear ribs 10.25; short clear 10.50; strips 9.75. Bacon, boxed shoulders 10.50; long clear 11.37½; clear ribs 11.50; short clear 11.75; strips 10.30. Sugar-cured hams 15.00@@15.50.

NEW YORK, February 9—Pork in moderate demand and firm; mess new $20.75; old $19.25@19.75. Middles dull and nominal; short clear 11.12½. Lard quiet and higher; western steam 12.60 nominal; city steam 12.00; options, March 12.55; May 12.35.

ATLANTA, February 9—Clear rib sides, boxed 11c; ice-cured bellies 12½c. Sugar-cured hams 14@17½c, according to brand and average; California 11c. Breakfast bacon 15½c. Lard—Leaf 13@13½c.

CHICAGO, February 9—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $18.75@18.87½. Lard 12.25. Short ribs, loose, 10.25@10.30. Dry salt shoulders, boxed 9.87½@10.00; short clear sides boxed 10.80@10.85.

CINCINNATI, February 9—Pork strong at $19.75. Lard firm at 12.00. Bulk meats quiet; short ribs 10.50@10.62½. Bacon strong; short clear 12.25.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, February 9—Turpentine firm at 33; rosin firm; strained $1.00; good strained $1.05; tar steady at $1.05; crude turpentine steady; hard $1.00; yellow dip $1.70; virgin $1.70.

NEW YORK, February 9—Rosin quiet but firm; strained to good strained $1.42½@1.45; turpentine scarce and firm at 35@35½.

CHARLESTON, February 9—Turpentine firm at 33; rosin firm; good strained $1.05.

SAVANNAH, February 9—Turpentine firm at 33½; rosin firm at $1.15@1.30.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, February 9—Apples—Fancy $3.50@5.00 bbl. Lemons $3.00@4.00. Oranges—Florida $2.00@2.50 ₩ box. Coconuts 3¾@4c. Pineapples $1.00@2.00 ₩ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.50@2.00. Figs 13@18c. Raisins—New California $2.25; ½ boxes $1.50; ¼ boxes 75c. Currants 7@8c. Leghorn citron 20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 18; pecans 12@14c. Brazil 11@12½c. Filberts 11½c. Walnuts 12½@15c. Peanuts—Virginia, electric light 5½@6c; fancy handpicked 4½@5c; North Carolina 4@5c.

Country Produce

ATLANTA, February 9—Eggs 25@27½c. Butter—Western creamery 28@35c; choice Tennessee 22½@25c; other grades 10@12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys 10@12½c ₩ lb; hens 25@27½; young chickens, large 15@20c; small spring 10@12½c; ducks 20@22½c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 15@17c; ducks 15@17c; chickens 12½@15. Irish potatoes $1.20@1.25 ₩ bu. Sweet potatoes, new 65@75c ₩ bu. Honey—Strained 8@10c; in the comb 10@12½c. Onions $1.75 ₩ bu. Cabbage 3¼@3c ₩ lb.

Petroleum Markets.

Furnished by Commercial Oil Company

Georgia Test	9½c	Peerless Water White	11c
Prime white, 150	10c	National Light	14c
W. W. Headlight	11c	White Rose Gasoline	12c
Red headlight	12c	63o Deoderized benzine	9½c

Petroleum Market

As furnished by Standard Oil Company:

130o Georgia Test	9½c	Fire Proof [best oil made]	11½c
150o Prime White	10c	Deodorized Benzine [in drums	8 c
150o Water White	11c		
Red Headlight	12c		
Deodorized Stove Gasoline [in drums]	9½c		

CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING CO. OF GEORGIA.

REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA AND OF ITS ALLIED PROPERTIES:
NEW YORK, January 31, 1893.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO

Hereby gives notice that on and after February 8th next it will be prepared to receive deposit of the securities of the above companies embraced in the PLAN OF REORGANIZATION, and to issue therefor its certificates under and pursuant to the agreement adopted by the REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE and filed with this company, and which, on and after the said 8th day of February, may be inspected at the Trust Company's office.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

THE SOUTHERN BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

As the duly appointed agent of the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, will be ready to receive deposits of securities on and after February 8, 1893, in conformity with the above. JOHN FLANNERY, President.

Savannah, Ga., February 4, 1893.

feb4-30t

CHARLES JACKSON vs. Lily Long Jackson; No. 149, spring term, 1893, Fulton superior court. Libel for divorce. To Lily Long Jackson greeting: By order of the court, I hereby notify you that on the 8th day of November, 1892, Charles Jackson filed a suit against you for total divorce returnable to the spring term, 1893, of said court, under the foregoing caption. You are further notified to be present at said court, to be held on the first Monday in March, 1893, to answer plaintiff's complaint. In default thereof, the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain. Witness, the Honorable Marshall J. Clarke, judge of said court, this the 12th day of January, 1893. G. H. Tanner, clerk superior court, Fulton county, Georgia. jan 13-27feb10-24

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO.
the most direct line and best route to Montgomery New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.

The following schedule in effect Jan. 8th, 1893:

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 58 Daily except Sunday.	No. 54. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 10 pm	11 15 pm	5 05 pm	7 10 am
Ar Newnan	5 17 pm	12 56 am	6 41 pm	8 38 am
Ar LaGrange	6 25 pm	2 11 am	8 00 pm	9 44 am
Ar W Point	6 52 pm	2 48 am	8 35 pm	10 18 am
Ar Opelika	7 33 pm	3 36 am	....	11 10 am
Ar Columbus	9 45 am	....	....	12 15 pm
Ar Montgomery	9 20 pm	6 00 am	....	....
Ar Pensacola	5 15 am	1 10 pm	....	....
Ar Mobile	3 15 am	12 10 pm	....	....
Ar N Orleans	7 35 am	4 45 pm	....	....
Ar Houstn Tex	9 45 pm	7 07 am	....	....
Lv Atlanta	4 10 pm	11 15 pm	....	....
Ar Selma	11 20 pm	10 10 am	....	....

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 57.	No. 55. Daily.
Lv New Orleans	7 45 am	7 25 pm	......	......
Lv Mobile	1 05 pm	12 05 n'gt	......	......
Lv Pensacola	....	11 30 pm	......	......
Ar Montgomery	7 35 pm	6 15 am	......	......
Lv Selma	4 10 pm	4 50 am	......	......
Lv Montgomery	11 30 pm	6 25 am	......	......
Lv Columbus	....	7 05 am	3 00 pm	3 00 pm
Lv Opelika	2 00 am	8 17 am	......	4 05 pm
Ar West Point	2 48 am	8 53 am	6 30 am	4 40 pm
Ar LaGrange	3 25 am	9 20 am	10 10 am	5 14 pm
Ar Newnan	4 44 am	10 22 am	8 15 am	6 17 pm
Ar Atlanta	6 30 am	11 35 am	10 00 am	7 47 pm

*Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 50 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from New York to New Orleans, and vestibule dining car from New York to Montgomery.

Train 53 carries Pullman vestibule sleepers from New Orleans to New York and vestibule dining car from Montgomery to New York.

Train No. 52 carries Pullman observation car from Atlanta to New Orleans.

E. L. TYLER, Gen'l Manager.
JOHN A GEE, Gen. Pas. Agt.
GEO. W. ALLEN, Passenger Agent.
12 Kimball House.

FINANCIAL.

TO CAPITALISTS!
ATLANTA MORTGAGES,
Bearing 7 per cent semi-annual interest,
Secured by choice city real estate.
On hand for sale.
Full information furnished on request.
BARKER & HOLLEMAN,
Offices: 30, 31 and 32 Gould Building.

WANTED:
To Buy Good Notes and Lend Money on Real Estate, Life Insurance Policies and Approved Collaterals, and to Buy
STOCKS AND BONDS.
F. W. MILLER & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS
506 Equitable Building.

WANTED,
Twenty shares Manchester Investment Company stock.
BATES-FARLEY CO.,
STOCKS AND BONDS,
feb9-tf-ex sun 12 West Alabama St.

DARWIN G. JONES,
17 Broad, Cor. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.
STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of southern investments.

John W. Dickey,
Stock and Bond Broker,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited.

W. H. PATTERSON,
Dealer in Investment Securities
29 East Alabama Street.
Room 7, Gate City Bank Building

In Effect January 8th, 1893.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.
(GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION)

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
From Norfolk	9 10 am	To Monroe	7 00 am
From Monroe	7 45 pm	To Norfolk	5 15 pm

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

From Savannah	*7 45 am	To Albany	*7 10 am
From Albany	*11 30 am	To Savannah	*1 30 pm
From Savannah	*1 45 pm	To Albany	*4 30 pm
From Albany	*8 05 pm	To Savannah	*6 55 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Nashville	*6 50 am	To Nashville	*8 10 am
From Marietta	8 20 am	To Chattanooga	*2 00 pm
From Rome	10 25 am	To Rome	3 35 pm
From Chat'n'ga	*1 15 pm	To Marietta	5 35 pm
From Nashville	*6 25 pm	To Nashville	*8 20 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Selma	*6 30 am	To Palmetto	5 50 am
From Palmetto	8 10 am	To Opelika	*7 20 am
From West Point	10 00 am	To Manchester*	9 00 am
From Man'h'ster*	10 15 am	To Fairburn	11 55 am
From Montg'm'y	*11 35 am	To Manchester‡	12 55 pm
From Fairburn	2 10 pm	To Manchester	3 00 pm
From Man'h'ster*	5 30 pm	To Montgomery	*4 10 pm
From Opelika	*7 47 pm	To West Point	5 05 pm
		To Selma	*11 15 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta	*6 30 am	To Augusta	*8 00 am
From Covington	7 51 am	To Decatur	8 55 am
From Decatur	9 55 am	To Clarkston	12 10 pm
From Augusta	*1 00 pm	To Augusta	*2 45 pm
From Clarkston	1 55 pm	To Clarkston	3 15 pm
From Clarkston	4 35 pm	To Covington	6 10 pm
From Augusta	*5 45 pm	To Augusta	*11 15 pm

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R.
(PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)

From Lula except Sunday	7 50 am	To Washington	7 05 am
From Lula Sunday only	9 50 am	To Washington	11 40 am
From Wash'gton	8 15 am	To Lula except Sunday	*4 35 pm
From Wash'gton	3 55 pm	To Lula Sunday only	2 50 pm
From Wash'gton	10 00 pm	To Washington	8 20 pm

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R.
(GEORGIA PACIFIC DIVISION.)

From Greenville	6 30 am	To Birmingham	4 10 pm
From Tallapoosa	8 40 am	To Tallapoosa	5 00 pm
From Birming'm	11 30 am	To Greenville	11:05 pm

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R'Y

From Cincinnati	12 55 am	To St. Augustin	1 05 am
From St. Augustin	2 30 am	To Cincinnati	2 40 am
From Jacks'ville	7 35 am	To Macon	7 15 am
From Macon	1 35 pm	To Chattanooga	8 00 am
From Chattan'ga	2 15 pm	To Chattanooga	1 50 pm
From Chattan'ga	6 40 pm	To Columbus	4 15 pm
From Columbus	*7 40 pm	To Jacksonville	7 00 pm

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

From [illegible]	11 00 am	To Fort V[illegible]	3 00 pm

*Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only All others daily. Central time.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE, TO AND FROM

Union Depot. Short Line to Norfolk and Old Point, Va., and Columbia, S. C. New Line to Charleston, S. C.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DEC. 11, 1892.

NORTHBOUND. SOUTHBOUND.

No. 38. Daily.	No. 36. Daily.	Eastern Time, Except Atlanta.	No. 43. Daily.	No. 41. Daily
5 15 pm	7 00 am	Lv... Atlanta ...Ar U. Depot, City T'e.	7 45 pm	9 10 am
9 25 pm	11 04 am	Lv... Athens .. Ar	5 52 pm	7 00 am
10 45 pm	12 15 pm	Ar... Elberton... Lv	4 35 pm	5 30 am
12 01 n't	1 42 pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	3 23 pm	4 01 am
12 32 am	2 15 pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	2 51 pm	3 20 am
1 35 am	3 19 pm	Ar... Clinton ...Lv	1 45 pm	2 19 am
....	3 30 pm	Lv... Clinton Ar	1 30 pm	
....	4 18 pm	Ar Newberry Lv	12 38 pm	....
....	4 34 pm	Ar Prosperity Lv	12 22 pm	....
....	5 55 pm	Ar Columbia Lv	11 00 am	....
....	7 20 pm	Ar... Sumter Lv	9 43 am	....
....	10 40 pm	Ar Charleston Lv	6 35 am	....
....	†9 30 pm	Ar Darlington Lv	†5 50 am	....
3 17 am	4 58 pm	Ar... Chester ...Ar	11 41 am	12 26 pm
4 04 am	5 42 pm	Ar Catawba Jc Ar	10 54 am	11 33 pm
5 00 am	6 35 pm	Ar... Monroe ...Lv	10 00 am	10 35 pm
‡7 00 am	11 00pm	Ar..Charlotte...Lv	4 30 am	†7 30 pm
....	‡7 30am	Ar Wilmingt'n Lv	†7 00pm	......
11 17 am	......	Ar...Raleigh....Lv	......	4 20 pm
12 59 pm	......	Ar...Henders'n.Lv	......	2 25 pm
2 45 pm	......	Ar...Weldon.....Lv	......	12 15 pm
5 45 pm	......	Ar.. Portsm'th.Lv	......	9 35 am
3 25 pm	......	Lv Weldon (a) Ar	......	12 10 n'n
5 20 pm	......	Ar Petersburg Lv	......	10 00 am
6 20 pm	......	Ar Richmond Lv	......	9 15 am
11 10 pm	......	Ar Wash'gton Lv	......	4 30 am
12 48 n't	......	Ar Baltimore Lv	......	2 50 am
3 45 am	......	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	......	12 03 n't
6 50 am	......	Ar New York Lv	......	9 00 pm
†7 30 am	......	Ar Baltim're (b) Lv	......	†6 30 pm
10 47 am	......	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	......	4 41 pm
1 20 pm	......	Ar New York Lv	......	†2 10 pm
5 55 pm	......	Lv P'tsm'th (n) Ar	......	9 10 am
5 10 am	......	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	......	11 16 pm
8 00 am	......	Ar New York Lv	......	8 00 pm
6 00 pm	......	Lv Pm'th (w) Ar	......	8 00 am
6 30 am	......	Ar Wash'gton Lv	......	7 00 pm

†Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Monday.

(a) Via Atlantic Coast Line. (b) Via Bay Line. (n) Via New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad. (w) Via Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company.

Trains Nos. 38 and 41 run solid with through Pullman buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta, Ga., and Portsmouth, Va. Trains Nos. 36 and 43 carry through cars to and from Charleston, S. C. Tickets and sleeping car reservations can be secured and orders taken for baggage at ticket office of R. D. Mann, No 4 Kimball house, or at union depot ticket office.

O. V. SMITH, Traffic Manager.
JOHN C. WINDER, General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Division Passenger Agent. Atlanta.

TRADE MARK
BIG G
CURE YOURSELF!
If troubled with Gonorrhœa Gleet, Whites, Spermatorrhœa or any unnatural discharge ask your druggist for a bottle of Big G. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. Non-poisonous and guaranteed not to stricture.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.
PRICE $1.00

WEAK MEN FREE CURE
I will send FREE (sealed) by mail the recipe of a sure, safe, simple remedy for Self Cure, to enlarge small weak organs. Cures Lost Manhood, Emissions and Varicocele in Two Weeks. A sure cure for impotency, nervousness or any weakness in old or young men. No humbug, nor deception. All letters sent in plain sealed envelope. Enclose stamp if convenient. J. D. House, Box 2, Albion, Mich.
jan26 78t fri mon wed

H. A. SNELLING
JUST RETURNED
From the Markets of the World
And in order to make room for the car loads of spring and summer Shoes and Slippers, now in process of manufacture, will show to howling competition that they are not in it compared to these prices.
Infants' dongola button Shoes, sizes 2 to 4, 15c.
Infants' fine hand turn button Shoes New York city made, 40c, worth 75c.
Childs' dongola spring heel button Shoes, sizes 5 to 8 35c.
Childs' fine dongola patent tip button, 5 to 8, 50c.
Children's dongola button Shoes, sizes 8 to 11, 60c.
Children's fine dongola patent tip, Philadelphia made, sizes 8 to 11, $1, worth $1.50.
Ladies' dongola button Shoes, the $1.50 kind only 75c.
Ladies' glove grain button Shoes, sizes 3 to 5, 50c.
Ladies' fine French dongola button Boots, very stylish, $1 to $1.50.
Boys' real calf lace Shoes, sizes 11 to 2' only 75c worth $1.50.
Boys' very fine school and dress Shoes, $1 to $1.25.
Men's patent leather Oxford Ties, 75c, sold everywhere at $1.50.
Men's real calf solid and stylish lace and congress Shoes $1.
Men's fine American calf regular $2.50 Shoes now at $1.50.
Men's French calf finest hand-sewed Shoes, regular $5 goods, our price $3.
Men's fine kangaroo Shoes, regular $4 goods now $2.50.
Don't buy shoes until you see mine. I will beat any price on earth. My stock is all new and fresh. I have all widths and sizes. I can and will name the prices on Shoes for Atlanta.
H. A. SNELLING,
Cheapest Shoe House on Earth,
82 WHITEHALL ST.

R. F. MADDOX, President. J. W. RUCKER, W. L. PEEL, Vice-Presidents. H. C. BAGLEY, Cashier. G. A. NICOLSON, Assistant Cashier.
Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.
Capital, $150,000. Charter Liability, $300,000.
Transact a general Banking Business; approved paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. Will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties contemplating changing or opening new accounts. Issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand, as follows: 3½ per cent if left three months; 4 per cent if left six months, 5 per cent if left 12 months.

ZO. WPABOTT, President. CHAS. A. COLLIER, Vice President. JACOB HAAS, Cashier.
THE CAPITAL CITY BANK,
CITY DEPOSITORY.
CAPITAL, $400,000. SURPLUS, $100,000.
Individual liability same as national banks; transacts a general banking business; commercial paper discounted; loans made upon approved collateral, and collections on points in the United States, Canada and throughout Europe, made on the most favorable terms; draw our own bills of exchange on Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Austria and other European states; invite the accounts of individuals, firms, banks, bankers and corporations; issue demand certificates or savings bank book bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum if left 60 days, 4 per cent per annum if left 6 months, 5 per cent per annum if left 12 months.

W. A. HEMPHILL, President.
HUGH T. INMAN, Vice President.
ALONZO RICHARDSON, Cashier.
JOSEPH A. M'CORD, Assistant Cashier.
The Atlanta Trust & Banking Co.
CORNER PRYOR AND ALABAMA STREETS.
Capital $150,000. Undivided Profits, $[illegible]
TOTAL LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS, $330,000.
A general banking business transacted.
Superior advantages for handling collections.
Commercial paper discounted at current rates.
Loans made on marketable collaterals.
Accounts of Banks, Corporations, Firms and Individuals Solicited.
Issues certificates of deposit payable on demand, drawing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum if left three months; 4½ per cent per annum if left six months; and 5 per cent per annum if left twelve months.
DIRECTORS:
W. A. Hemphill, H. T. Inman, Charles N. Fowler, H. Y. McCord, E. C. Spalding, J. Carroll Payne, A. J. Saropshire, Allen P. Morgan, Alonzo Richardson.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK
OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS............
SAFE DEPOSIT AND STORAGE VAULT.
Boxes to rent at from $5 to $20 per annum, according to size. Interest paid on deposits as follows: Dues Demand Certificates to draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum if left four months, 4 per cent per annum if left six months; 4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months. Accommodation limited solely by the requirements of sound banking principles. Patronage solicited.

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President.
EDWARD S. PRATT, Cashier.
JAMES R. GRAY, Vice President.
JOHN K. OTTLEY, Assistant Cashier.
American Trust & Banking Co.
Capital, $500,000. Undivided Profits, $50,000
LIABILITIES SAME AS NATIONAL BANKS.
DIRECTORS—W. P. Inman, P. H. Harralson, J. D. Turner, Joel Hurt, M. C. Kiser, R. F. Shedden, J. R. Gray, Jas. W. English, Geo. W. Blabon, Philadelphia; Rev. C. P., C. C. McGehee, W. A. Russell, Chas. Beermann.
Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business; solicits accounts of banks, business firms and individuals.
This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trustee for corporations and individuals, to countersign and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities, and is a legal depository for all classes of trust funds.

SAM'L YOUNG, Pres. M. C. KISER, Vice Pres. CHAS. RUNNETTE, Cashier.
FIDELITY BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY
(Under State Jurisdiction and Supervision.)
CAPITAL STOCK.
This bank is a legal depository for court funds and is authorized to act as Administrator, Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Conservator Assignee and Receiver. Accepts corporations and Individuals. Confidential interviews invited with parties contemplating the creation of trusts by will or otherwise. Investments of Trust Funds kept separate from assets of the bank.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
Exchange bought and sold on the leading cities of the world. Discounts paper. Loans money on approved securities. 5 per cent per annum interest on saving deposits. Auxiliary banks furnished free to depositors in saving bank.

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of the World
for the car loads of
Slippers, now in pro-
to howling competi-
pared to these prices.
hoes, sizes 2 to 4, 15c.
on Shoes New York
button Shoes, sizes 5
ip button, 5 to 8, 50c.
hoes, sizes 8 to 11, 60c.
ent tip, Philadelphia
$1.50.
hoes, the $1.50 kind,
hoes, sizes 3 to 5, 50c.
a button Boots, very
izes 11 to 2' only 75c.
d dress Shoes, $1 to
ford Ties, 75c, sold
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on Earth,
ALL ST.
BAGLEY, Cashier. G. A. NICOLSON, Assistant Cashier.
Banking Co.
iability, $300,000.
TY BANK,
TORY.
RPLUS, $100,000.
ALONZO RICHARDSON, Cashier. JOSEPH A. M'CORD, Assistant
Banking Co
STREETS.
arms and Individuals
E. C. Spalding, J. Carroll Payne,
Richardson.
NAL BANK.
VAULT.
GRAY, Vice President.
TTLEY, Assistant Cashier.
Banking Co.
ed Profits, $50,000.
AL BANKS.
CHAS. RUNNETTE,
RUST COMPANY

THE NEW GRAND.

Atlanta Will See the Interior of the House Tonight.

A MODERN TEMPLE OF THESPIS

It Is a Triumph of Artists and Architects and the Finest in the Country.

THE PUBLIC INDEBTED TO MR. D'GIVE.

Rich Ornamentation Fitly Accompanies Acoustic Properties.

"MEN AND WOMEN" WILL BE THE PLAY

And the Audience Will Be the Most Brilliant Ever Assembled at a Dramatic Performance in This City.

"From a psalm of Asaph to a seat at the London opera house in the Haymarket, what a road men have traveled!" the late vinaigrous Mr. Carlyle exclaimed. Make the words read "to a seat in Atlanta's new Grand theater," and the remark will carry greater force to Atlantians. At least they will appreciate the figure tonight more than they ever did before.

The play will be preceded by a short, formal opening exercise. There will be a speech or two by prominent citizens and then the actors will come on and the most brilliant audience ever seen at a theater in this city will always remember the night.

The largest audience which ever assembled to witness a dramatic play in Atlanta will enter the doors of Mr. DeGive's new temple tonight. The proportions of the audience will not be altogether a compliment to the company of players, be they ever so good. For a long time it has been understood that the structure which Mr. DeGive has been erecting on Peachtree street is wonderfully beautiful within. The exterior conveys no suggestion of the interior. As the throng surges through the doors about the hour of 8 o'clock, hardly any one will remember the bilious philospher and certainly no one will share the mood which possessed him when he abandoned a ballet, for the reason that he had not "the heart to stay and watch a woman with an immortal soul make a manx penny of herself." For the diversion of the theater, the major portion of mankind has a fondness which is strong and natural as the craving of a hungry man for food.

The drama has not an extensive history as associated with Atlanta. Veteran residents with a fund of reminiscences will tell of the theatrical performances at Davis's which was the building [illegible] the present police station on South Pryor street. Then the Masonic fraternity started a building which was to be their temple and was to be shared by the muses of comedy, tragedy, and such other muses as have arisen since the days when the group was limited to nine. That enterprise was the indirect cause of the theater which Atlantians have for twenty odd years patronized as their leading playhouse. It is a part of Georgia history that the capitol building on Marietta street was originally designed for a theater. The company failed before the structure was completed. H. I. Kimball took hold of it and sold it later to the state for a capitol. Long after the statesmen began acting therein, a stone slab stood high up on the walls bearing the words "Opera House."

The Growth of the Grand.

In twenty years, Atlanta has changed beyond recognition in size, importance and every respect. The theater which was acceptable to the Atlanta of ten or twenty years ago, is hardly up to the standard corresponding to the wealth, culture and various tastes of the city today. Realizing this, Mr. DeGive more than two years ago began a new house to be dedicated to the drama. He planned on a large scale. Money was not spared. He aimed to build ahead of the city. And he has given Atlanta the third largest theater in the country and the first in point of attractiveness. The entrance tonight is temporary. Eventually, a seven-story building will tower above the walls, now only level with the street. Through the middle of this house will be a broad and handsome arcade. The ticket office will be about half-way back. The arcade will lead to the main entrance of the theater. Broad and massive oak doors swing outward to admit the holders of tickets—and passes. These doors are handsome, and inside, a charming picture is displayed. The foyer or crush room, is in exquisite taste. When the arcade is completed, there will be no feeling that the lobby has been encroached on by the street, for there will be ample space for circulation between the doors and the street. Heavy marble tiles, white and color, form the floor. The skill with which these tiles have been joined, is exceptional.

The woodwork is in quarter oak, oil finish, with an artistically carved frieze, showing leaves and berries. Rainbow tinted glass, in floral designs, which forms the [illegible], sets off the heavy beveled-glass of the inner doors. The frescoing of the ceiling is most artistically done. Upon a pink background the muralist has wrought [illegible] and sylvan figures in appropriate [illegible]. An elaborate ornamental centerpiece enhances the already brilliant and pleasing effect. Crested oak leaves such as emblazoned on escutcheons, form the border. The elegantly carved doors which lead into the foyer are fitted with imported glass. On either side of the foyer steps lead up to the balcony. The design of the foyer is East Indian in character, the foliage being massed in groups, the sky warm and effective in composition, making an entrancing ground for the growth of tropical flora.

The accompanying cut, showing the interior of the building, is made from a picture taken expressly for The Constitution by Edwards & Son, the well-known photographers.

The ladies' reception room is located on the [illegible] of the entrance. The ceiling is in a [illegible] tint with gold lines. Wild roses [illegible] a remarkably effective design for the [illegible]. The floors are carpeted with rich Wilton [illegible] the furniture is oak-framed covered [illegible] plush.

[illegible] feature is a checkroom for [illegible] wraps and umbrellas in each [illegible].

[illegible] is the gentlemen's reception [illegible] decorated and furnished [illegible] of that of the ladies.

[illegible] of the stairways are richly [illegible] by handsome colored lights [illegible] the promenade a particularly [illegible].

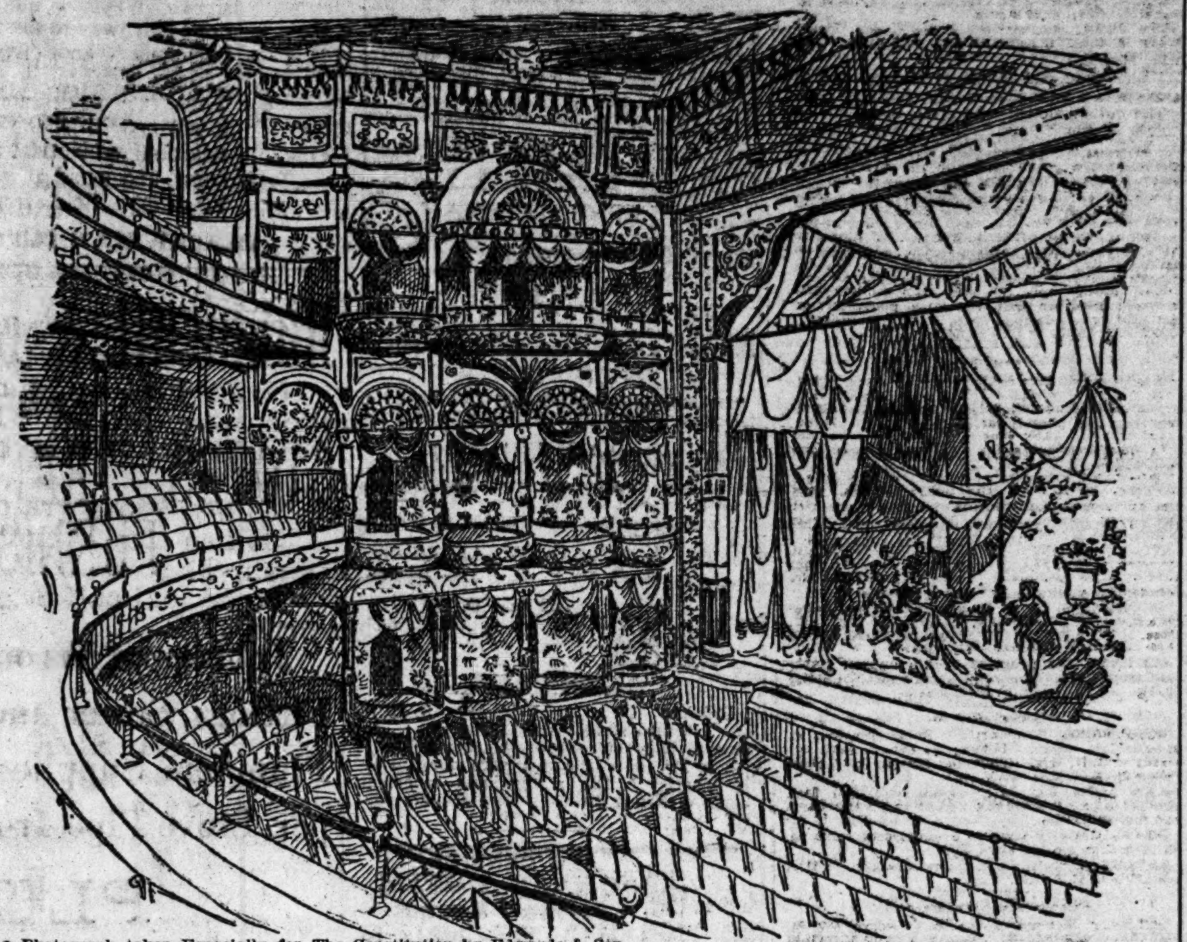
Wall Decorations.

The [illegible] tone of the walls in [illegible] is a delicate shade of [illegible] blending with soft shades of olive [illegible] effect which [illegible] to the auditorium [illegible] figures at intervals, well toned, give a satin finish, almost, to the walls which will command unstinted praise from the audience.

The ceiling of the auditorium, which has been broken by a broad curve, until directly over the gallery, is enclosed by a balustrade in fresco, with a conventional design in flowers, varied in variety, interlacing. Four cupids occupy the angles of the balustrade, representative of Music and the Hunt. Two of the cherubs, which are well modeled, the flesh tints being particularly transparent, carry bows and arrows of ancient design, while Music is represented by one of the cupids playing on a violin of the Renaissance period; the other blows a pipe, the effect being enhanced by the perspective, which is artistic to a degree.

The main frieze is a gem, and while a bit too far away for the down-stairs portion of the house to admire its beauties, it will be appreciated by the balcony and gallery. It is thoroughly classical in design, with an atmosphere that commands the attention of critic and art lover alike. The idea is very poetical, being Arabesque, presenting heads of oriental cast.

AN INTERIOR VIEW OF THE NEW THEATER.



From a Photograph taken Especially for The Constitution by Edwards & Son.

Some Points of Detail.

The truss already spoken of above the curtain opening is relieved by vigorous projected brackets and the re-entrant angles of the spray are re-enforced after the manner of the Italian renaissance with one broad panel denominated the "sounding board," and upon this Paolo Payesich has shown his highest talent. The panel is of sufficient size to admit of eight figures, three of them heroic in size, and these figures tell the story of the "Triumph of Fantasy, Poetry and Music." The small figures to the right and left of the central theme have been taken from Rahl's strong dramatic composition, the curtain in the Imperial opera house, Vienna, which tells the story of "The Love of Orpheus." These figures have been grouped by the artist in a manner which leaves little to be desired and shows him at his best.

Two cherubs modernized ideals of Ceres and Bacchus, occupy the right of the panel and they tell the story of "The Joy of the Harvest." One carries a rake over his shoulder while the other bears aloft a mug of beer. The drawing is good and the flesh beautifully moist and warm. To the left of the main figures, three cherubs are grouped, one reclining on the ground still holds aloft a silken banner, which has been tendered in honor of poetry's triumph, a second carries the wreath of genius and also an olive branch while a third in a position of intensest joy whispers love nothings into the ear of the wreath bearer.

Of the central panel, which of course, is the artist's best bit, Fantasy is the strongest both in drawing and modeling. The drapery is blue, airy in texture and managed effectively after old Grecian models. The goddess of lyric verse, a modernized Euterpe is the central figure in this group clothed in gold drapery with robes brilliantly lighted by contact with the gray background. As the emblem of her calling she carries a guitar. Poetry has the right of the group and upon her face is shown the joy which great unselfish natures feel over the triumph of their sister. She holds a lyre in an artistic manner and is seemingly in the act of touching the strings which shall rouse a slumbering world.

In treatment the decorations are mezzo-serio as Rossini said of his own music to the "Stabat Mater" and possibly that is all the auditor will endure. Whether a serious treatment of the fresco would alienate the thoughts of the citizen in an opera hat and an opera frame of mind, is questionable, still the artist has offended if it be an offense on the side of quiet colors rather than the glaring red, yellow and brown, which are used in some interiors. If the theatergoer goes to the theater not to study or have things explained to him, but to be lapped against eating cares in soft Lydian airs, then the interior of the Grand theater should be hailed as an example of the Lydian mode, for it is restful to a degree.

The pillar supports of the balcony and gallery are in gold and olive, the fronts being bronzed and then shaded in gold, making a pretty effect. The chairs are most comfortably placed and richly upholstered, the seats being of leather while the backs are in old rose plush, which combines well with the drapery of the private boxes. The seats range in size from eighteen to twenty-two inches and have been placed sufficiently far apart to make ingress and egress between them comparatively easy. The aisles are wide and the pitch not particularly noticeable.

But it is in the gallery the greatest comfort has been obtained seemingly. It is very large and roomy and the seats are particularly wide and easy. What a "field of the cloth of gold" it will be to the "gods" who appreciate the good things of life as much as anybody.

Beauties of the Fresco.

While the architects, McElfetrick & Sons, of New York, deserve great praise for the airiness and brightness of the auditorium, the fresco artist deserves unstinted congratulations for the work which has made the theater one of the handsomest in the country.

While the glories of mural painting have lately been eclipsed by the predominating popularity of its younger sister, the easel picture, the eclipse has not been total, and given the proper impetus, its sun may yet shine with more than pristine splendor. True, the pictorial story-telling age is gone, at least for us, for prosaic type has usurped their functions, but rising generations will imbibe more copious draughts from more generous founts, and in this fact the hope of fresco's return as a fine art rests.

Art is the high priest of the emotions, the great humanizer, and to humanize the millions, mural painting became the acknowledged queen of art, and what better vehicle for a universal, beneficent art than the wall?

And it is upon the walls of the Grand theater that an artist, filled with the best thoughts of the Italian and Austrian masters, has shown the beauties of fresco painting, and has given to Atlanta an interior which will always be a delight to the spectator who sits beneath his gentle touch. For twenty-eight years Paolo Pavesich, who has the decorations in charge, much of them having been done by himself, has followed the profession of a muralist. A student of Vichinini of Milan, and Villeoni of Florence, he has absorbed the best thoughts of those modern masters in addition to having been permitted to study the frescoes at Sant' Ambrogio, Le Grazio, San Maurizio and the Lorenzo in the former city and the wall pictures in the Campanile, Santa Croce, Capello Gaigni, Capello Thozzi, Santo Spirito, Santa Felice, the Hall of Mars, San Miniato, Duomo Fiesole in Florence. Nor was his education confined alone to these two cities, but he has made a study of the great frescoes throughout the old world, which has fitted him for the work in hand.

Not content with these rare advantages, he has left the impress of his art on the sultan's palace in Constantinople, and in the czar's palace in St. Petersburg, in addition to having ornamented the interior of many theaters and private residences. An Austrian by birth, M. Pavesich is imbued with the true artistic feeling, and his pictures, while now and then reminiscent of the Vienna school, are at once earnest and strong in character, particularly remarkable in the harmony of their colors and in the manner of their toning in with the style of the architecture.

A complete modern set of scenery has been painted and it will be as much of a delight and pleasure to the audience as the other features of the house.

All modern arrangements of setting the stage have been introduced, and owing to the great size of the stage, all the scenes are arranged to hoist or slide as the different productions may demand. The list consists of complete sets so arranged that as many more combinations may be formed, thus enabling any company to mount as credibly any play as in any theater on this side of the water.

The Curtain.

Nothing in a theater comes in for more criticism than the curtain. There has to be some screen to hide the stage hands while changing the scenes. Tapestry is affected in many houses. But the huge sheet of canvas, with a picture, is the most common veil for the stage between the acts.

The picture on the new curtain represents Shakespeare reading a play before Queen Elizabeth. Her majesty, surrounded by ladies of the court, is seated on marble steps, over which hangs a canopy of rich and varier tapestries—blue, white, dark red and gold. A large rug of delicate pink has been thrown on the marble steps and the effect is striking. A peafowl has spread its plumage in the foreground and the coloring of the bird is cleverly done. The marble effect is in Alma Tadema style and is almost as natural as the marble effect in Tadema's picture, "Reading Homer," in the Metropolitan gallery at New York.

The curtain and the scenes are by Mr. Frank Cox, of New Orleans. He has done his work in a thoroughly artistic manner.

The boxes, twenty-two in number, are the handsomest in America. They are designed skillfully, and every box in the first and second tiers is elegant and commands a splendid view of the stage and house. The boxes are roomy and as many as twelve can be accommodated comfortably in at least two. The rails are of nickel and antique copper. Overhead, plush drapery hangs in graceful folds. Terra cotta, blue and gold prevail. The designing of the drapery and the execution are by Mr. Andrews, of M. Rich & Bros. Mr. M. Rich personally superintended the work. This firm also furnished the expensive carpets which cover the aisles and the box floors.

Some Who Have Contributed.

The building was constructed by day labor. No contract was given out except for details. Mr. Frank Aiken superintended the construction. There are twenty-four dressing rooms. Two are on the stage floor, and the others are above and below. All are heated by registers, through which hot air is driven. The boiler is under the street, on the north of the house. A large fan will drive cool air through a set of pipes in summer and furnish excellent ventilation.

The lighting of the building will be by electricity, and there are hundreds of incandescent lights. The electrical fittings are complete. Mr. DeGive designed the chandeliers, and they are light and graceful. Mr. DeGive and his sons have devoted their time for a year or more to equipping the house and it is safe to say that there is not another in the country which can be compared to it in completeness. There is nothing one can think of that is not arranged in the very best manner.

It is a perfect theater and too much cannot be said of it. The proprietor says that he ceased trying to keep an account of the cost long before it was anything like finished. He found that the expense was running high and he concluded not to watch the cost until the building was finished.

Mr. DeGive had all the work possible done here at home. The stained glass will attract attention. It is beautiful and was made by the Gate City glass works on Marietta street. The cut glass is by the Murnane Beveling and Silvering Company, of St. Louis.

The iron work is by the Atlanta machine works.

The relief ornamentation is by Pratt, of St. Louis.

The chairs by the Grand Rapids School and Chair Manufacturing Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., represented by Mr. Orr, of this city.

The electrical apparatus on the stage is by Mr. Frank Cox.

The fine gas and electric fixtures are by the Brannen-Forsyth Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, represented by Wingate & Mell, of this city.

The brass and nickel-plated work is by the Ludlow-Taylor Company, of St Louis.

The marble work is by the Blue Ridge Marble Company, of Georgia.

The lobby and entrance, which are in antique oak, was done by the Beutell Manufacturing Company.

"THERESE RACQUIN."

Miss Lillian Lewis Presents Zola's Play at DeGive's.

Atlanta got her first glimpse or "Therese Racquin" last night. This much talked of play was presented at DeGive's by Miss Lillian Lewis and company. Therese was a bad citizeness and it is no wonder that she is talked about. But so was "Lady MacBeth" a poor example to hold up to Sunday school scholars except as a terrible example.

The drama affords Miss Lewis opportunities to show her versatility and gives full play to her emotional powers. She raises "Therese" a little higher than Zola left her, and there are lapses of penitence which are creditable but not permanent.

It is a play which will draw because it is in Zola's sensational style. M. Zola can write books which the whole world will read but they bar the doors of the immortals to him.

The better a play like "Therese" is acted the stronger is the feeling that the performers should be engaged in producing something with a healthy, moral tone. But somehow a certain class of genius prefers dramas which deal with the "woman who was lost." Matilda Heron, in her day, clamored for that type. Bernhardt, Clara Morris, Mme. Duse, and Davenport and other instances. The possibility of dramatic effect is what attracts the emotional actress.

Miss Lewis, who made the adaptation which she uses, gives a representation of "Therese" which is said to be more delicate than Duse's and has all the intensity and force. She wore beautiful costumes and received a great deal of applause.

TREPHINED HIS HEAD.

A Most Delicate and Dangerous Operation Performed at the Grady Hospital.

A most difficult and delicate surgical operation was performed upon the little fifteen-year-old son of Mr. W. A. Montgomery, of McFall, Ala., at the Grady hospital yesterday.

The operation was that of trephining, which consists in a very delicate and dangerous operation on the head. When an infant the little boy fell and his head sustained injuries which have given him constant trouble and pain since. His father has spent almost a fortune for medical aid in trying to secure permanent relief for his boy.

Despairing of ever succeeding in other directions, he brought the boy to Atlanta and carried him to the Grady hospital Monday. Yesterday Drs. Nicholson, Cooper and Elkin performed the delicate operation upon his head. Such operations involve considerable risk to the patient and are never resorted to except in extreme cases. The surgeons did the work nicely and last night the patient was getting along splendidly. The physicians believe he will pull through, and if he does the life-long trouble will be removed. The operation was regarded with interest by the young physicians on the house staff.

HE WAS FORCED TO COOK.

His Wife, However, Assailed Him with a Stick of Wood and He Took to His Heels.

A very novel and peculiar suit was filed in the clerk's office yesterday morning.

It was the complaint of a husband who claimed that his wife has mistreated him and acted in a manner that was not calculated to insure his peace or happiness.

The name of the plaintiff is Lewis Bennett and that of his wife, Louella Bennett. He claims that he was married in 1887 and that he had hardly settled down before she commenced to abuse him in a most unaffectionate manner.

If the statement is true the wife of the unfortunate man refused to attend to her household or culinary duties, and he was compelled to cook for his child in order to nourish their common offspring.

Her enmity followed him into the kitchen, and there as he was surrounded by the inspiring odors of ham and other delicacies, she assaulted him with a stick of wood. He could not endure the struggle, and turning upon his heels he betook himself to flight. If not in accordance with southern chivalry it was at least in obedience to the law of self-preservation. He succeeded in making good his escape, and as soon as practicable instituted a suit for divorce.

His attorneys are Messrs. Glenn & Maddox.

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

Captain John C. Joiner Cannot Accept the Superintendency of the Relief Fund.

Captain John C. Joiner, the well-known and popular station house keeper, who was elected superintendent of the Atlanta Charitable Association, at the meeting of directors on Tuesday, has respectfully declined the place.

He was selected by the directors because they believed him peculiarly well fitted for the place, but he, after considering the matter, notified the directors that he could not accept. Personal reasons were given, but he is by no means antagonistic to the objects of the association. He is thoroughly in sympathy with them and feels kindly to the directors for their compliment in selecting him for the place. He will stick to his duties as station house keeper.

DR. SCOTT TONIGHT.

He Will Deliver His Lecture on "The Campaign of 1860" Tonight.

Dr. W. J. Scott will deliver his interesting lecture on "The Campaign of 1860" in the basement of the First Methodist church tonight at 8 o'clock.

It will be a most delightful literary and historical treat and every one who is fortunate enough to hear the lecture will never forget it.

This is a subject on which every one should have a proper understanding, and the opportunity of hearing it discussed by such a man as Dr. Scott is a privilege that is very rarely enjoyed.

Dr. Scott will no doubt be greeted with a large audience tonight.

MR. GLENN LAST NIGHT.

There Was a Large Audience to Hear Him Last Night in His Musical Lecture.

Mr. W. C. Glenn captured the crowd last night by his excellent lecture at the musical headquarters of Phillips & Crew.

Those who are familiar with Mr. Glenn as a lawyer have hardly considered him in the light of a musical critic, although they knew him to be a man of wonderful versatility.

His subject was "The Basis and Limit of Expression in Music," and the ideas which he advanced on that topic were in the highest degree entertaining and critical. The lecture was charmingly illustrated on the piano by Mr. I. M. Mayer.

The entertainment was largely attended and the audience was thoroughly delighted.

TOO MANY ARRESTS,

Without Evidence to Convict, Says Chief Connolly,

AND HE SAYS, TOO, IT MUST STOP

A Pointed Order Promulgated Yesterday An Expelled Schoolboy Arrested. Other Police News Notes.

The promiscuous making of cases by patrolmen on the slightest suspicion of guilt, or on the barest evidence, only to be dismissed after the suspected party has been incarcerated a day or two, must stop; so says Chief Connolly.

He has made this statement in an official capacity and he means it, every word.

Yesterday he promulgated the following order by which patrolmen will govern themselves in the future:

"Special Order No. 6.—To prevent the incarceration of innocent persons, and charges of suspicion, or other doubtful charge being entered against them, it is ordered that the evidence against the party arrested must be submitted to the captain in charge of the watch on duty, the chief of detectives, or myself, before the cases are docketed or the person locked up."

This order is intended to remedy a very widespread evil in the police department. It can be seen by reference to the police docket or to Chief Connolly's monthly report, that a large percentage of cases made on suspicion are subsequently dismissed for want of evidence. The power to arrest has been to some extent abused, and the chief issued the above order to remedy the evil yesterday.

A Schoolboy Pulled.

Patrolman Patterson and Bethea yesterday afternoon arrested John McDonald, a fifteen-year-old schoolboy, at the instance of Professor Wilson, of the Walker street school.

According to the professor's story, young McDonald was recently expelled from the school on account of his disorderly actions, and since that time he has hung around the school and has caused the professor some uneasiness. Yesterday he came to the school building and entered the yard. The professor says he thought the boy was up to some mischief, and calling up Mounted Patrolmen Patterson and Bethea, he ordered young McDonald's arrest.

The boy said he had only gone to the schoolhouse to carry an umbrella to his sister. He was fighting mad with the teacher and had to be held by the officers to keep him from attacking the professor who had caused his arrest. The professor says that he has had some trouble with other youngsters. The case will be tried today.

How About This?

Citizen B. H. Miller, of Rome, a traveling salesman, called at the police station last night decidedly warm under the collar. He was just from New York and while there he bought among other things, a fine new over coat, a latest style hat and other articles. He stopped on Piedmont avenue after arriving here yesterday afternoon, and last night while partaking of the evening meal, some wicked thief entered the house and bore away overcoat, hat, etc.

The robbery was quickly discovered, and the thief was seen by a little girl as he was leaving the house. A minute or two later two patrolmen were called.

"I told them about it," said Mr. Miller, "and if they had been any good on earth they could have caught the thief. But what did they do? Catch the thief? Not muc! They stood there like knots on a stick and said it was pretty slick. I consider that a fine police force. There's no protection in that—none at all. I told them what I thought of their conduct."

Captain Thimpson is looking into the charge made by Mr. Miller, and will probably order the suspension of the officers if the statement of Mr. Miller is borne out by other witnesses.

Got Brown's Money.

Henry Brown toils on a farm five miles west of the city and now and then he comes into the city on business or pleasure.

Yesterday he came to town to see $6 worth of fun. He fell into the company of Maggie Lee out on Marietta street, and he says she relieved him of all the money he had. He explained that he was standing in the door when she run her hand into his pocket and took possession of his pocket-book. He had her arrested.

SCION OF A WEALTHY FAMILY

Is a Prisoner in the City Stockade. Serving Out a Sentence.

Jesse Tharin, the sixteen-year-old son of one of the most aristocratic families in Alabama, is serving a sentence in the city stockade here.

Young Tharin is a wild youth, and left home some days since. He came to Atlanta and got into trouble and was sent to the stockade. Wednesday last Chief Connolly received a letter from the boy's father asking about his son, and requesting him to call on General Gordon for aid if his son were in trouble.

Chief Connolly was unable from consulting the records to find young Tharin, the youngster having announced himself as Herron to the officers when he was arrested. A letter was sent to the chief of police, and yesterday there came a reply telling about the boy and narrating something of his past history.

From this letter it was found that the young man appearing as Herron on the city records was Tharin. He will be released through efforts of his father's friends.

CITY NOTES.

A number of important cases are docketed for the March term of the United States court. Among them are some for counterfeiting, tampering with the United States mail, fraud and aiding in and abetting the escape of revenue prisoners.

Judge Newman issued an order yesterday morning which authorizes the receiver, Charles T. Ball, of the East and West Railroad of Alabama, in the case of that road against the Cherokee Iron Company, to settle a claim involving the title and rent of the Cedartown shops.

Hon. B. H. Hill, special master in chancery, reported in three damage suits; two of them against the East Tennessee and the third against the Marietta and North Georgia. The report awards Ben Moore $2,000 against the East Tennessee, and in the second found for the road. The sum of $300 is found for J. A. Hollywood against the Marietta and North Georgia.

The grand and traverse juries were drawn yesterday morning for the March term. All of the grand jury except five members live in Atlanta.

Walter Cochran, a negro, was bound over yesterday by Judge Orr in the sum of $500 to the superior court. The charge against Cochran is that he assaulted Emma Cochran, a woman with whom he was living, and attempted to kill her with a razor. When the assault and attempt to murder occurred quite a rumpus was raised, as the woman shot Cochran.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Fidelity Banking and Trust Company the following directors were elected:

Board of Directors—M. C. Kiser, W. P. Pattillo, Judge John S. Bigby, George Winship, J. C. Kirkpatrick, J. L. Dickey, Edwin Kingsberry, Samuel Young, Charles Runnette.

The directors at their meeting yesterday elected for a second term Samuel Young, president; M. C. Kiser, vice president, and Charles Runnette, cashier. This is one of the youngest, but one of the most prosperous, banking institutions withal.

Mr. A. C. Wilcoxon, formerly of Brunswick, has lately come to Atlanta and with Mr. Pryor Mynatt, Jr., has formed the law firm of Mynatt & Wilcoxon. Both of these young men are gifted and energetic. Both are thorough in the law and both popular. They were both students at the State university together and members of the same law class. Both stood high in their studies and won golden opinions from their fellow students.

CONDITION OF THE SICK.

Major M. C. Kiser is again quite ill at his residence on Peachtree. He was well enough a few days ago to leave his home and resume his work at the store. It was a premature venture, however, and he soon relapsed into his old complaint. He is quite a sick man, but the skill and care of his physician may speedily restore him to his good health.

Mrs. W. W. Boyd, the wife of Alderman Boyd, is quite ill at her home on Forsyth street. Mrs. Boyd has many friends in the city and throughout the state who will be grieved to hear of her illness. She was so unwell yesterday that the doctors found it necessary to stretch ropes across the street.

HE'S A PRODIGY.

A Five-Year-Old Negro Boy Who Is an Accomplished Linquist.

Texarkana, Ark., February 9.—(Special.)—One of the most remarkable boys ever seen in this quarter spent Saturday and Sunday here and left via the Cotton Belt for Pine Bluff. He is a negro only five years old, who never attended school and was never taught even the alphabet, yet can read and speak all the principal languages now in use and all of the dead tongues with the exception of Greek and Hebrew. The boy was born at Farmersville, Union parish, La., December 22, 1887; now measures three feet three inches in height and weighs thirty-three pounds. He is a full-blooded negro, very black, but has a Grecian nose, with black, sparkling eyes and a head remarkably well shaped and developed. He first began to read the Bible about eighteen months ago, and when asked how he was able to do so, stated that he was controlled by a spirit. His father, an ignorant country darky, became alarmed, thinking his son was "possessed of the devil," and deserted him. The boy's grandmother then took charge of him, and thinking to turn his peculiar powers to pecuniary profit, began to exhibit him, charging an admission fee to the negroes on the plantations. The poor negroes, however, in their superstition, concluded the boy was "a witch," and consequently gave him a wide berth and the venture ended in disappointment and failure. A day or two ago A. H. Whited, a former railroad conductor, secured the boy, signing a contract for two years with his relatives, and will travel and exhibit him throughout the country, going first to Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, and thence to the northern states. He will also take him to the world's fair, which point he expects to make in July or August next. The boy was seen by a number here, all of whom were greatly astonished at his strange power. The boy goes by the euphonious name of Benjamin Franklin Coleman. His health is good and his body perfectly formed. In his speech there is a slight stammer.

A NEGRO HORRIBLY MANGLED.

Crime and Casualty in Brunswick—The Cincinnatians Buying More Property.

Brunswick, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Osborne Mason, colored, was found scattered along the Brunswick and Western railroad this morning. It is supposed he fell between the cars while drunk and was crushed or some one killed him and placed the body on the track. A broken flask, smelling of whisky, and several pounds of flesh, are all that remained of the body.

James Thomas, a raft hand, was mysteriously shot tonight on the steamer Hessie, en route from Darien to Brunswick. A large crowd of raft hands were on board when a pistol was fired and the ball was found in Thomas's leg.

Another party of Cincinnatians reached Brunswick today; at 12 o'clock they chartered a steamer and went to Cumberland. The company will be organized and officers elected tonight. Tomorrow the party leave on a trip through Florida. Today it was announced that in addition to improving High Point, Big Cumberland, they will buy Little Cumberland and establish a game preserve equal to the famous Jekyl island, using the hotel at High Point for winter quarters. In point of enthusiasm over a prospective purchase this party cannot be outdone. They are charmed with the outlook, and are going to invest their money freely.

Judge Alfred J. Crovatt, when interviewed by your correspondent tonight on the report sent out from Savannah that Millionaire Austin would enter suit in the United States court against him for false imprisonment, said he anticipated no trouble on that score.

FILLED WITH WINE.

Negro Men Assault a Lady Near Greenville, S. C.—Looking for the Scoundrels.

Greenville, S. C., February 9.—(Special.)—The citizens of Butler township in this county, have been considerably wrought up over the conduct of three negro men on Tuesday last. A Mrs. Flemons, living in that township, went to a small stream a short distance from her residence, to get a pail of water, while there her attention was attracted by the noise of a party of negro men who seemed to be exceedingly hilarious from the effects of some wine they had procured from a house near by. Mrs. Flemons started back to her house, but the negroes saw her and began shouting and throwing stones at her. She ran as fast as possible followed by the negroes until she reached her house, when they abandoned their pursuit. She was too much frightened to give the alarm at once, but waited until she thought it safe to venture forth, when she notified several neighbors. When it became known among the citizens of the neighborhood they were very indignant and a posse was organized to capture the negroes, but they had made good their escape.

It is said that after their assault upon Mrs. Flemons, the same negroes went to the house of a negro woman, living near by, and broke in her door, but she met them with a red hot poker and put them to flight. The negroes were identified and their names are Wade Means, George Williams and Robinson. If they are caught by the indignant citizens of that neighborhood it is probable that they will be severely dealt with.

Accidentally Killed.

A negro named Obediah Samples, who lived near Travelers' Rest, in this county, was out rabbit hunting on Tuesday last. Being tired he sat on a stump to rest leaving the gun on his arm. In some way the gun slipped and the hammer struck the stump, causing the discharge of the gun; the load of shot penetrated his arm and side and he bled to death in a short while.

Extensive Sawmills Destroyed.

Cordele, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—The most destructive fire which has ever visited this section for years occurred at Sibley last night. Sibley is a station on the Georgia Southern road south of Cordele. The Central of Georgia Land and Lumber Company owned a large saw mill there. At the time of the fire over a million feet of lumber lay in the yards. Early in the night the dry kiln was discovered to be on fire. It spread rapidly until the whole mill was enveloped. No part of the mill, machinery or stock was saved. The loss is estimated at $87,000; insurance, $12,000.

Fire at Greenville, Ga.

Greenville, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—The elegant residence of Mr. B. S. Hill and the kitchen was burned this afternoon after sunset. Mrs. Hill had her face burned, but not seriously. The furniture was saved. It is supposed the fire originated by the ignition of matches by rats in the closet. The residence was insured.

Number of good seats for the opening of DeGive's Grand, at Miller's.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

"THE UNITED STATES"

The Response of Mr. William G. Davies, of New York,

AT THE GREAT SAVANNAH BANQUET

An Eloquent Tribute to the South—How We Are Viewed by Some of Our Northern Brethren.

A notable speech was that of Mr. William G. Davies at the great banquet in Savannah—a speech well worth reading. A northerner, a lawyer of note in the great metropolis, New York, the expressions of Mr. Davies are of especial interest. He is general solicitor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, and is a well known and prominent man and an eloquent speaker.

In response to the toast "The United States," he said:

"I presume it is expected, or if it is not expected, it is certainly most natural, that any stranger speaking in your city on any subject should preface his remarks by the expression of his admiration for the city itself. Its broad streets and beautiful squares, its parks and drives first impressed themselves most pleasantly upon me in a brief visit which I made here about eleven years ago, and the charming recollections of Savannah which I entertained have been greatly enhanced by the observations now made, and by the courteous hospitality which I have enjoyed. The growth of the city in the interval to which I have referred is obviously very great, and I congratulate you that the increase of business, of wealth and of resources of every character is of corresponding magnitude and argues so strongly for a prosperous future. I have not thought it necessary to quote from gazetteers and encyclopedias' statistics, with which you are doubtless familiar, to prove to you how great you are; but the advance that has been already made since De Soto wandered through the mountains of Georgia, or since, in comparatively recent times, Oglethorpe founded his little colony here, is the best earnest of what may be expected in the future. I need scarcely add how much I feel honored by the invitation to attend this dinner, and how much gratification it affords me to be present.

I am asked to respond to the toast of "The United States," and feel somewhat appalled at the magnitude of the task set before me, as one to which but little justice can be done in the brief time which can be given to an after-dinner speech. Thank God that they are now in fact and in truth the United States, and that the differences which once tended to sever them have vanished forever. It is a somewhat curious coincidence that some days ago, and before I had even heard of this dinner, I was so struck by an article in The Atlanta Constitution of December 23d, bearing upon this point, that I cut it out for my scrap book. It was in reference to the rosy dreams entertained at intervals by our British cousins, that the bonds issued by the late confederacy will some day be paid, and in the hope that it is not familiar to you, I venture to quote a portion of it. "It is purely visionary—this expectation that any of the confederate bonds will ever be redeemed. The federal government will not redeem them; the confederacy's ghost is not able to attend to business, and the new south is forced by circumstances over which she has no control to draw the line between sentiment and taxes. The confederates had to accept the fortune of war, and their friends who aided and abetted them will have to do likewise.

"The holders of confederate bonds in England are rich men with a speculative bias. If they desire to make money out of the south they can easily do it in the right way. They will find opportunities for investments here that will yield them surer, larger and quicker returns than they can reap anywhere else. Let them withdraw their capital from the South American countries, where it is always endangered by revolutionary upheavals, and invest it in the rising industries of the south. If they will do this they will be enriched to such an extent that they will bless their confederate bonds and frame them for their heirs with the statement that these souvenirs of a lost cause drew them to this favored region where they multiplied their millions. There is no money to be made out of the late confederacy, but there is plenty of it to be made out of the states that composed it—not by digging up ancient history, but by judicious investments in what is destined to be the richest section of the union."

This view of the situation is unquestonably correct, and it is hoped that the advice will be accepted in the kindly spirit in which it is given.

I would that I had the silver tongue of your eloquent and lamented Grady to do justice to this subject. New York has not yet forgotten the thrill of enthusiasm aroused by the message which he brought from the new south and is only too glad to work heart and hand with her in developing the prosperity of the entire country. The old fable of Aesop has not ceased to have force and meaning for late generations. Hearts, hands, digestion and brains must all work together in harmony to accomplish any result.

And the elements at our hands for use are incalculable. Statisticians estimate that the agricultural products of this country can feed one thousand millions of people. The Comstock lode alone in 1877 produced over thirty-seven millions of dollars; twelve little holes in the side of a mountain yielded more wealth that year than three million, eight hundred and ninety thousand acres planted to corn. In coal, in natural deposits of every character, we have the advantage of every portion of the known world, and as our population grows, as it will grow, sufficiently large to make proper use of them, Mr. Gladstones prophecy will be fulfilled, when he said, referring to this country, that "she will probably become what we are now, the head servant in the great household of the world, the employer of all the employed, because her service will be the most and the ablest." It has been well written, "If it is not unreasonable to believe that our agricultural resources alone when fully developed, are capable of feeding one thousand million, then surely, with our agricultural and mining and manufacturing industries all fully developed, the United States can sustain and enrich such a population. Truly has Matthew Arnold said 'America holds the future.' "

I had the fortune to pick up in England last summer a book entitled "Uncle Sam at Home," a very laudatory and appreciative description of this country written by a visitor to us. He sees clearly our many natural advantages and gives many reasons for our growth, and among them one which is so consonant with my own views that I venture to quote it, "commerce is the simple exchange of commodities and so long as these get into the hands of the consumer it matters little whether they come from Tartary, Timbuctoo or Maine. It is rather the quantity and quality of an article, and not the place of its growth and manufacture that most concerns the person using it; and that American consumers have quantity is shown by the fact that the internal commerce of the United States divided among the population averages seven tons per head, against six tons in Britain, although a greater proportion of the latter is for export. The merchandise sent from New York to San Francisco is, so far as distance can make it, foreign, as foreign as that sent from Liverpool to Philadelphia, and exchanges between Baltimore and Chicago have as foreign a character as those between London and Genoa. America presents, indeed, the greatest example of free trade the world has ever seen. It is also the most beneficient, for without this free trade there could be no union.

Happily all this is now thoroughly understood in all sections of our great country, and the result of this understanding is to grapple all together with hooks of steel. We shall have this year at Chicago, in the Columbian exposition, the greatest exhibit which the world has ever seen, of art, science, literature, mechanics, material development and prosperity of every character, and yet we stand but upon the threshold of what is possible to us. With the reform administration now coming into office, and the expected relief from the onerous taxation of the present tariff, we may confidently anticipate a future which will not only far surpass all realized actualities, but even the wildest dreams of the most vivid imagination.

In speaking of the United States, I must be pardoned for referring to what is to me the greatest institution developed in them, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, to my connection with which I am indebted for the honor and pleasure of being with you this evening. It is an institution now not only of the United States, but of the world, and is a wonderful illustration of the possibilities of our day and generation. Commencing business fifty years ago, upon the purely mutual plan, without any capital, and without any resources but the premiums paid in by its policy holders, it is today of such magnitude that [illegible] it expand no further, and simply carry out the contracts it has already made until the last dollar of its magnificent accumulation is paid to the family of the last survivor, it must still continue in the generation to come the vastest pecuniary trust which the world has ever known. It will administer more of the wealth of the world than the richest empire of the east ever controlled, and will pay out, year by year, a larger sum than the government of the United States collected for its entire revenue within the memory of men now living."

I am not touting for policies on this occasion, and I assume that every member of this board has sufficient business caution to induce him to carry all the life insurance he can get; so you need not be apprehensive that I shall urge you to take out applications. What the people of Georgia think of us is shown by the fact that they insured their lives in our company during the last year alone for over $4,000,000. What we think of the people of Georgia is shown by the other fact that when we closed our books on the 31st of December last we held among our investments securities of the state, and of various municipal, railroad and other corporations of Georgia for more than $4,000,000, and that we rely upon the payment of every dollar of that indebtedness with the same undoubting confidence which is entertained by every honest holder of a policy in our company. And we take a pardonable pride in the fact that we were the first to recognize the potentialities of the new south, and that we subscribed for an entire issue of bonds of the state of Georgia at a time when others hung back, and felt no confidence in her future. Nor are we discouraged by any temporary embarrassment of a solvent corporation. In the nature of things we wish for the prosperity of every community in which we are interested, for in the fullest sense of the words we are a mutual company—their prosperity is our prosperity, and their loss is our loss. We must endeavor to conserve rather than destroy, since to destroy values is to injure ourselves. Further, from the nature of our business we can never be compelled to realize upon our assets; we can always give any needed time for recuperation; so our will, our interest and our ability combine to induce us to aid the weak rather than to oppress them.

The old Mutual Life, now celebrating its jubilee, looking backward proudly over fifty years of unexampled progress and development, looking forward confidently to still greater growth in the future, sends by me its greeting to the board of trade of Savannah, and to the fair city here represented, and wishes for both similar prosperity and success.

THE CARRIAGE MAKERS' BANQUET.

A Grand Affair Which Was Notably Enjoyed.

The banquet of the Carriage Makers' Association, which took place in the breakfast room of the Kimball house last night, was an elegant affair and was enjoyed by a number of invited guests.

President Weitzell acted as toastmaster, and fulfilled the duties of that place with skill and ease. At his right sat Mayor Goodwin and on his left Rev. Dr. I. S. Hopkins, president of the Georgia School of Technology.

The toasts as responded to were as follows:

Georgia—"The Queen of the South"—Governor W. J. Northen, by letter.

Atlanta—"The New Chicago"—Mayor John B. Goodwin.

Trade Schools—"Their Mission and Usefulness"—Dr. I. S. Hopkins.

Influence of Trade Associations on the Carriage Trade—W. W. Wood, editor Carriage Monthly.

Our Drummers—"Who They Are, Whence Came They"—B. B. Breed.

"Law and Its Relation to Business—Burton Smith, by eltter.

"Varnish"—C. T. Bland.

The Press—"It's Thunder Roll is heard 'Round the World"—P. J. Moran, of The Constitution, and H. H. Cabaniss, of The Journal.

"On Pneumatic Tires"—"Something New Under the Sun"—John B. Scott.

"Let Er Roll"—Sam Baker.

The unique feature in the responses of the evening was that of Mr. Charles T. Bland, who said:

"Varnish is that something which flows from the brush of the skilled workman as the thoughts flow from the brain and the words from the mouth of a great orator. Though it cannot use elegant and choice diction to herald its praise, yet it stands in its proper sphere mutely, modestly, grandly, supremely, the monarch of all that goes to make up and finish the construction of a beautiful vehicle. Varnish is to the successful carriage builder what virtue is to the honor of the noble ladies of our land, whose characters shine forth brilliantly to the world, and upon whom all the happiness and joy of mankind are based. Varnish is to the carriage what principle and character are to the real gentleman, that something that adds more to the real worth than any, or all other parts or factors concerned, and without it no job or factory is complete. And so

"Of all the professions ere followed by man,
From the raising of Cain, when Adam began.
For checkers and changes, anxiety, and strife.
There's nothing compared with the varnish man's life.
If all the varnish men should die in one night.
'Twould put the country in a terrible plight,
Passenger cars would rust on the rail,
And carriage business, and hotels be dead as a nail.
But they are living and moving, I'm happy to say,
And striving for sales, in every highway,
Have a smile for the boys when they call at your store,
And give them a hearing, if you do nothing more."

HE HAD A VISION.

A Preacher Who Had Been Told to Give Rome a Warning.

Rome, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—About 10 o'clock this morning the attention of passers on Second avenue was attracted by a man who came walking down the street preaching in a loud voice.

He wore a long, black beard, and a brown overcoat and was well dressed. He presented the true appearance of a prophet warning ancient Rome of coming destruction as he walked along gesticulating and proclaiming in a loud voice that the end of the world was at hand.

Pedestrians on the street stopped and looked at him, clerks and merchants walked to their doors to hear what he had to say and when he turned into Broad street, a great crowd followed him. He would shout in a loud voice: "Get ready! Get ready, for the second coming of the Savior is at hand. Lay aside your work and gird on the garments of faith, for lo, the day of the Lord is at hand!"

He continued his walk up Broad street shouting aloud his message of warning to the people. Such an unusual occurrence and the intensely dramatic methods of the prophet caused a complete stoppage of business on the street for a few moments. Near the Central hotel he met two policemen to whom he began to preach vehement-ly and they immediately put his under arrest. He was carried to the station house where he sat for a long time and talked of his mission as a prophet.

He was found to be Rev. John Sharp, a Baptist preacher, who lives near Plainville. He became perfectly calm after his arrest and when some friends came he very quietly submitted and went with them saying he had fulfilled his mission.

He tells a very peculiar story. He says that on the night of January 16th, he saw a vision and that Christ appeared to him walking in the golden streets of the new Jerusalem.

The Lord commanded to go to Rome and warn the people of the coming end of time and the resurrection of the dead. He was commanded to go throughout all the world and proclaim the tidings.

Next morning after the vision he went to some of the neighbors and consulted with them about it. He says he tried to resist the influence of the Holy Ghost and was thrown into a trance. It is certain that he at once lasped into an abstract condition and for nine days his brother, Mr. J. H. Sharp, a well-known citizen of Waters district of this county, stayed with him and watched over him.

There were long periods when he appeared perfectly speechless and his family would bathe his face with water and do all they could for him, but could not cause him to stir or speak. Then at times he would talk and walk about the yard, but all the time in the same abstract condidtion.

Finally on the ninth day he suddenly threw off the spell and told his family that he must go out and preach to the people of the coming end.

He is the pastor of several churches near Plainville, and at one of these he preached last Sunday and for four long hours he exhorted with great vehemence the people to prepare for the coming of the Lord. At the end of the four hours he was entirely exhausted.

Yesterday he came to Rome and called on Dr. R. B. Headden, pastor of the First Baptist church, and told him he had a message to deliver to the people. Dr. Headden told him to make an appointment and preach at the churches rather than on the street. He also spoke to Rev. W. M. Bridges, another Baptist minister, and by him was advised to preach in a church, but this did not seem to suit the prophet.

He seems perfectly intelligent on all other matters and his mind shows no indications of unsoundness. He is a man of fair intelligence and good reputation. He left the city this afternoon for his home at Plainville.

It is not necessary to call a doctor for a cut or bruise; get Salvation Oil. Only 25 cts.

NEWS OF SOCIETY.

What Is Going on in the Social World.

GOSSIP AND NEWS OF ATLANTA

Marriages of Interest Throughout Georgia—What People You Know Are Doing.

One of the loveliest eucher parties of the season was given last evening at the charming home of Mr. W. L. Jeter, on Jackson street. The residence was beautifully illuminated and was a scene of rare beauty when the guests began to assemble.

The games commenced at half after 8 o'clock and continued until half after 10 o'clock, when a most delightful and tempting repast was served.

There were ten groups of players, and the game was a most delightfully charming one.

The entertainment was given under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Eucher Club, of Jackson Hill, and will long be remembered by those present, not only for the brilliancy of the gathering, but for the beautiful manner in which the guests were entertained by the host and hostess.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Jeter, Mrs. Meador, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Askew, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Richardson, Miss Randall, the Misses Meador, and Misses Bessie Askew, Mary Woolf, Jenning, Peter, Pauline and Maggie Askew, Sadie Askew, and Messrs. Weems, Askew, Haynes, Knight, Sims and several others.

Miss Essie Black, of Newnan, is in the city visiting her friend, Miss Ruby Ray.

***

A quiet little wedding occurred last evening at 8:30 o'clock at No. 12 West End avenue, West End, the home of the bride's parents. The contracting parties were Miss Edith Buddin, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Budden, and Mr. Charles E. Hawker, of this city. Dr. J. W. Lee officiated. Miss Budden is a very bright and charming young lady, and a pretty brunette. Mr. Hawker is a promising young lawyer here. He came to this city about two years ago from Wheeling, W. Va., his old home, and began the practice of his chosen profession. His friends congratulate him on winning such a fair Georgia bride. Both parties have numbers of friends who will rejoice in this happy union.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hartsook, accompanied by their two daughters, Hattie and Edith, of New London. Mo., are on their way to Jacksonville, Fla., and are stopping a few days in the city visiting friends and relatives, and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wrigley, 284 East Fair street.

***

Senator and Mrs. Colquitt continue to improve. The senator sat in his parlor all the forenoon of yesterday, engaged in looking over his mail. His improvement is steady. He has decided to leave for Washington on the 22d of this month, and is now making his arrangements to leave here on that day. His friends all over the country will be delighted to hear of his rapid recovery.

***

Mrs. S. D. Harwood entertained the patronesses of the Ladies' Dancing class at an elegant luncheon yesterday. The table was adorned with rare flowers and the menu was elaborate and beautifully served.

***

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Young Ladies' Dancing class was held at Mrs. Lowe's Wednesday afternoon. It was decided to have the next dance at the Kimball on Monday evening. The affair will be managed in every way to make the evening a success. The favors are to be particularly pretty and the ballroom will present a brilliant scene on the occasion.

***

Mrs. Fred Scott entertained a number of her lady friends at an elegant card party on Wednesday evening. Delightful refreshments were served after the game and the favors were extremely unique and exquisite.

***

Mrs. Frank Colley and Miss Marion Colley who have been the guests of Mrs. Henry Tompkins for ten days, left for their home in Washington, Ga., on Wednesday.

***

Miss Lillian Lochrane will attend the Valentine ball in Augusta.

***

Miss Mannie Moore, who has been the guest of Miss Louise Bigby for several days, left for her home in Mobile on Wednesday.

***

Mrs. Alex Hopkins will return to Atlanta on the 19th of the month, after several weeks spent most charmingly with friends in New Orleans. Her visit in the Crescent City has been marked by one continual round of pleasures, and she has had many elegant entertainments given in her honor. She will be one of the party of Atlanta ladies who will attend the convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

***

Marietta, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—No event more enjoyable or heartfelt could have happened than the golden wedding of Colonel and Mrs. J. A. Towers, that was quietly celebrated Wednesday by this noble couple and their charming family. On account of a somewhat recent death in the family no elaborate entertainment was attempted, but the worthy representatives of this family—the children and grandchildren of this aged couple, came from the various places to which, by time, they have been separated, and once again a touching and happy reunion around the family hearthstone, and around the large table groaning with the load of good things on it, with father and mother in their accustomed place, was realized and enjoyed.

No family here is more sincerely and universally loved than this one by the people hereabouts and they determined to have their share in the celebration of the wedding—an event so rare and so seldom enjoyed—so this afternoon at 3 o'clock Rev. J. A. Wynne, pastor of the Baptist church, accompanied by a number of friends walked unceremoniously into the house, and in a neat and appropriate address presented them with a beautiful ten pound cake, having on it the name of Colonel and Mrs. Towers, and having on it the dates February 8, 1843, and February 8, 1893, and crowned in a circle with fifty gold dollars representing the golden years during which they have lived in the full enjoyment of a lovely wedded life. They were taken completely by surprise at this testimonial of high regard for them on the part of their numerous friends who so gladly gave this evidence of love and friendship. During the afternoon many called to congratulate them upon the event and wished many happy returns of revolving years.

Monroe, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—The marriage of Hon. A. J. Arnold to Miss Eva Nowell, which occurred here last night, was one of the most pleasant social events Monroe has ever known. Rev. W. S. McCarty, the Baptist pastor, performed the ceremony in his most impressive style. The groom looked handsome and happy while the bride was the perfect picture of innocent beauty and loveliness. The presents were many and costly. Mr. Arnold carries his bride to his handsome home here, where they will be at home to their many friends.

The joints and muscles are so lubricated by Hood's Sarsaparilla that all rheumatism and stiffness soon disappear. Try it.

Good Grounds for Libel.

From Truth.

Chasehem—What's the matter between you and Miss Willkiss?

Vanderloin—Oh, I made the remark to another man that she was a regular fin de siecle girl, and it seems the idiot went about telling people I'd said the girl was ninety-nine years old.

No Safer Remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than *"Brown's Bronchial Troches."* Price 25 cents. *Sold only in boxes.*

Number of good seats for the opening of DeGive's Grand, at Miller's.

THE WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

A more than usual rapid movement of the storm area eastward yesterday caused cloudy and rainy weather to extend over the eastern states somewhat earlier than was anticipated. The center of the storm area last evening was in the vicinity of Chicago, showing its movement to have been about eight hundred miles in twelve hours. At the same rate of movement it will have disappeared off the Atlantic coast by tomorrow morning, at which time fair weather will probably prevail over most of the country. By tonight fair weather should prevail over all states west of the Mississippi river and also over those east which are south of the Ohio river.

Light rains were reported yesterday in nearly all states east of the Mississippi. No appreciable rainfall fell in Georgia and Florida except near the coast, neither was any reported in Alabama and Mississippi. West of the Mississippi no rains were reported except on the Texas coast. In the northwest, in Minnesota and the Dakotas, some snow fell. The heaviest rainfall reported was .40 of an inch at Cincinnati and the heaviest snowfall was 4 inches at St. Paul.

Temperatures were higher last evening in every city reporting in the United States than they were on the previous night, excepting in cities of high elevation between Atlanta and Lynchburg.

Strikingly peculiar was Atlanta's temperature last night as compared with those of northern cities. In this city it was 2 degrees colder than in New York city and only 2 degrees warmer here than at Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and Denver.

The highest temperature reported yesterday was 74 degrees at Tampa and the lowest was 4 degrees below zero at Bismarck, N. D.

For Georgia today: Fair in southwest, clearing in other portions by afternoon or night; warmer.

Through Cars and Cheap Rates to Mobile and New Orleans Mardi Gras, February 14, 1893.

The Atlanta and West Point railroad and the Louisville and Nashville railroad will sell round trip tickets to Mobile at a rate of $12.35, and to New Orleans at a rate of $16.60.

Tickets on sale February 10th to 13th, inclusive, good to return until February 28, 1893.

Trains leave union depot, Atlanta, 4:10 p. m. and 11:15 p. m., arriving Mobile 3:05 a. m. and 12:10 noon, and New Orleans 7:35 a. m. and 4:45 p. m.

For sleeping car reservations and information apply to

G. W. ALLEN,
C. P. A. A. & W. P. R. R., 12 Kimball House.
FRED D. BUSH,
D. P. A. L. & N. R. R., 36 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga.
Jan29-eod-8t.

Big Blaze in Raleigh.

Raleigh, N. C., February 9.—Fire on Blount street this afternoon destroyed the storehouse of Lotta & Myatt where 200 bales of cotton were stored. Fully insured. The stables and tenement house of Frank Stronach were also destroyed.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
Malt Extract

JOHANN HOFF
MALT EXTRACT
JOHANN HOFF
BERLIN

Malt is the life of grain. Johann Hoff's Extract of Malt is the Malt of all the MALTS.

A Delicious Table Beverage.

Purchasers are warned against imposition and disappointment. Insist upon the "Genuine," which must have the signature of "JOHANN HOFF" on the neck label.

Secure seats for the great "Men and Women" matinee at Miller's.

Commissioner's Sale OF THE Atlanta and Florida Railroad.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the decree of foreclosure and sale rendered by the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia, on the 15th day of October, 1892, in equity cause No. 432, wherein Central Trust Company, of New York, is complainant and Atlanta and Florida Railroad Company and another are defendants, I, the undersigned special commissioner, will proceed to offer for sale, at public outcry, to the highest and best bidder, before the front door of the United States courthouse, on Marietta street, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1893, all the property, rights and franchises of the said Atlanta and Florida Railroad Company, consisting of all and singular the railroad of said railroad company now constructed and beginning near the city of Atlanta, in Fulton county, Georgia, and extending southerly through the counties of Fulton, Clayton, Fayette, Spalding, Pike, Upson, Monroe, Crawford and into the county of Houston, to the town of Fort Valley in said last mentioned county, being a distance of about one hundred and five miles; and also all its side tracks, rights-of-way, roadbed, rails, bridges, piers, fences, tracks, depots, grounds, stations, workshops, and all other real and personal estate now owned and acquired by the said railroad company for and in connection with the said line of railway and branches; and all tools, machinery, locomotives, engines, tenders, cars—passenger and freight—trucks, and all other rolling stock of every nature, fuel supplies and other railway equipment, and all other property which now belongs to the said railroad company, together with all and singular the rights, privileges, franchises, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances belonging or in anywise appertaining thereto, reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, income and profits thereof; and also all rights, title, interest, estate, property and possession, claim or demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the railroad company of, in and to said line of railroad aforesaid; and for a more particular description of said property, as well as for the specific terms and conditions of this sale, reference is hereby made to the decree of foreclosure, which was made and entered, as aforesaid, on the 15th day of October, 1892. At said sale no bid will be received for less than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000), and a deposit of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) in cash at the time of the sale, will be required from the purchaser or purchasers other than the complainant in this cause. The balance of the purchase money will be paid in cash or by bonds issued under the mortgage now being foreclosed, as provided for in the decree of foreclosure and sale, and the sale is made subject to confirmation by circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia.

Dated the 22d day of December, 1892.

ROBERT J. LOWRY,
Special Commissioner.

Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, Henry B. Tompkins, solicitors for complainant.

The foregoing sale is adjourned to February 20, 1893, at the same hour and place.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1893.

ROBERT J. LOWRY,
Special Commissioner.

Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, Henry B. Tompkins, solicitors for complainant.

feb10 17 fri

Secure seats for the great "Men and Women" matinee at Miller's.

E T V & G
The WASHINGTON and CHATTANOOGA
VESTIBULE LIMITED.
With PULLMAN DINING CAR.
BILL OF FARE—DINNER.
MOCK TURTLE CELERY CONSOMME PATTI
SEA TROUT a La Chambord Parisienne POTATOES
BOILED YOUNG CAPON, Celery Sauce
PRIME ROAST BEEF YOUNG TURKEY, Cranberry Sauce
Mashed Potatoes Roast Sweet Potatoes
Stewed Tomatoes Asparagus Succotash
SWEETBREAD CROQUETTES, with Green Peas
RABBIT POT-PIE QUEEN FRITTERS, Vanilla Sauce
LOBSTER SALAD LETTUCE, with French Dressing
Gherkins Spanish Olives Chow Chow Pickled Onions
"Old Virginia" Sweet Pickles
PLUM PUDDING, Brandy Sauce MINCE PIE
FIGS IN CORDIAL ICE CREAM PRESERVED FRUITS
ASSORTED CAKE RAISINS MARMALADE
English, Graham, and Oatmeal Wafers
ROQUEFORT and EDAM CHEESE BENT'S CRACKERS
CAFE NOIR
Hygeia Water used on table. MEALS, ONE DOLLAR

Number of good seats for the opening of DeGive's Grand, at Miller's.

Ladies Do you want to keep your husband home at night, and keep him agreeable and pleasant? He must smoke, and yet, you don't like the smell of his tobacco. You can drive him away to his club—out of just such things come misery, unhappiness and divorce. The trouble is that he uses poor tobacco. Coax him to get BLACKWELL'S BULL DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO; its delicate aroma will not be offensive to you, and it will not fill all the curtains, hangings and clothing with that stale disagreeable odor that now troubles you. Keep your husband home, and avoid all risks by having him smoke BULL DURHAM TOBACCO. Sold everywhere.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., Durham, N. C.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Company

STOVES, RANCES AND HOUS
FURNISHING GOODS.

Jobbers of Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe a
Fittings, Sewer and Drain Pipe All kinds
Plumbers' Supplies, Sheet Iron, Zinc and Co
per, Stove Pipe Iron.

PLUMBERS,

Steam Heating, Hot Air Heating, Gas Fittin
Galvanized Iron, Cornice and Tin Work
specialty, Send for prices,
Cor, Peachtree and Walton Sts,. Atlanta,

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

IF YOU ARE
In search of the Greatest Bargains in Furni
ever shown in Atlanta,
CALL AT OUR STORE DURING THE COMING WE

The best solid Oak French Bevel Glass Suits on earth for $15 and $20
cash. See them.

Our warerooms are packed with the largest and most artistic assortment
beautiful furniture to be found in the Gate City. Two carloads of Oval and
pentine shaped French Glass Suits just placed on our floors with fifty hand
sideboards and chiffoniers.

These goods have been reduced fully 25 per cent in price Our store will
filled with eager buyers.

$300 Suits cut to $150 and $175. $250 Suits cut to $125 and $150.
$200 Suits cut to $100 and $175.

Sideboards, Hatracks, Bookcases, Folding Beds, Office Desks, Glass
wardrobes, Brass and Metal Beds, cut almost to half price.

THESE GOODS MUST GO

Parties contemplating housekeeping can save big money.
Over eight hundred Chamber, Parlor and dining room suits to select from
$150 Folding Bed for $75. $300 Dining Suit, $150. $65 Chiffonier Suit,

Biggest Bargains on Earth.
P. H. Snook & Son

W. B. GUIMARIN, V. Pres. P. D. WILSON Sec F. J. ENGLES
THE GUIMARIN - ENGLES CO.
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS, PLUMBING AND REPA
CONTRACT WORK A SPECIALTY.
13 SOUTH BROAD STREET, ATLANTA,
TELEPHONE 469.
mar 8 1 y sun wed fr

GUANO! ACID PHOSPHATE

TO THE TRADE: For many years we have sold these well-known brands
GUANO" and "LOCKWOOD COTTON GROWER," to the merchants throughout
and South Carolina, and they have given entire satisfaction; in fact, no fertilizers
We again offer these fine goods at reasonable prices, cash or on time. They are rich in
acid, ammonia and potash. Correspondence solicited from reputable dealers. It will
est of buyers to write us before closing their contracts for fertilizers.

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Is hereby given that at the next regular meeting of the city council the WILLSON WHISKY COMPANY Will apply for retail license to sell liquors at 41 Peachtree street. feb9-5t

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TWO MEETINGS.

The Aldermanic Board and the General Council in Session.

THEY SMOKED AND ATE GOOBERS.

Alderman Broyles Was in the Chair for Alderman Shropshire—Very Little Done by Either Body.

The aldermanic board and the council both met yesterday afternoon; the aldermanic board in regular session and the council in an adjourned meeting.

The aldermanic board convened at 3 o'clock, and after an hour's work adjourned. The supposed feature of the meeting, the Hill treasury bill, failed to come up for discussion, but the bill of Councilman Holbrook, regarding the fees of the city clerk, city tax collector and the marshal, was made an ordinance.

The roll was called and four aldermen, a quorum, responded—Alderman Rice, Shropshire, Broyles and Harralson.

The clerk then commenced to read a number of petitions for the refunding of money to persons who had overpaid their licenses or taxes. All of the petitions were concurred in. Among them was the petition of Mr. A. M. Reinhardt. It appears that Mr. Reinhardt and Mr. Lawrence Harris were engaged in litigation over a lot, both gentlemen paying taxes on it Since then the gentlemen arrived at an understanding and Mr. Reinhardt's petition to the general council followed. The petition was concurred in.

A settlement of $225, for the breaking of R. W. King's leg, his wagon overturning on account of the condition of the road, was concurred in.

"Was his leg brokn?" asked Alderman Broyles.

"Yes," replied the city attorney.

"Cheap," murmured the alderman.

A note was read from Alderman Boyd asking that the treasury bill of Councilman Hill be postponed until the next regular meeting, as the sickness of his wife detained him at home. The request was granted by a unanimous vote.

The bill of Councilman Holbrook regarding the disposition of the fees received in the city offices, was taken up and the action of the general council was concurred in. This bill of Councilman Holbrook has passed the general council twice, having been referred from the old council. The ordinance as it now stands provides that from and after the 1st day of July, 1893, it shall be unlawful for the city clerk to charge or receive on the account of the city any fee for issuing any license to any citizen or taxpayer who shall pay license or tax within the time allowed by the ordinance for such payment, before the issuing of the execution therefor. The second section touches on the fees received by the city clerk and tax collector also, and provides that such fees shall be paid into the city treasury. The third section states explicitly that all fees and costs collected by the marshal on account of settling levies, advertisements, sales, commissions, making deeds, etc., shall be paid into the city treasury. The fourth section repeals all conflicting ordinances.

The Council Meeting.

The council met at 4:30 o'clock, referred three petitions, smoked bad cigars, eat peanuts and adjourned.

From the very start the thing went wrong; there was a misunderstanding among some of the councilmen as to the time that the meeting was called for. When the aldermanic board adjourned at 3 o'clock there lacked but one of a quorum, and as that member was a punctual man it was exactly 4:30 when the council was called to order.

Alderman Broyles took the chair, as Alderman Shropshire had retired immediately after the meeting of the aldermen. On a call of the roll the following were found to be present: Aldermen Broyles, Rice and Harralson, and Councilmen Reneau, Colvin, McWaters, Hill, Dimmock, Northen, Martin and Peters. Councilmen Beatie and Hirsch came in after roll call.

The first three numbers were petitions for three licenses and were all referred to the tax committee.

But the fourth was loaded and dropped in on the council quite heavily. It was a petition asking that the council see fit to appoint C. T. Shepard inspector of buildings. The petition created a general smile and on motion of Councilman Hill was referred.

The next on the programme was the report of the committee on the buildings ordinance, which creates the office of a building inspector.

The report, the reading of which consumed forty-five minutes, embodied a complete set of building laws and set forth every duty of a building inspector in detail.

The ordinance set forth that the salary of the inspector should be placed at $1,800, and that his duties should be to issue permits, and from time to time visit and examine the buildings as they are in a state of progress. Specifications are set down as to the width and length of the walls in buildings of different heights ,and the report contains eighty-five sections.

"I move that we take some definite action upon the report of the committee," said Councilman Hill, as the clerk sank into a chair after concluding the reading. "And in support of my motion I wish to say that all this has been done on the recommendation of the city engineer, the assistant city engineer and the chief of the fire department. These gentlemen, I should think, know better what is needed than we do and I believe that we should be more than willing to act on their advice. For my part, I am."

"I move to table the report," said Alderman Rice.

"I second the motion," called out Councilman Martin.

"Which motion?" asked Alderman Broyles.

"Mr. Hill's; that we take some definite action," replied the councilman.

"I move to refer it to the finance committee," said Councilman Hirsch.

"Before anything is done," interrupted Councilman Hill, "let me say that Chief Joyner informs me that there have been 255 fires in the last eight years from defective flues, and that the loss was $85,000. All this might have been avoided."

Alderman Rice—The ordinance as it now stands is a perfect pandora box. If it is good there is entirely too much of it, and if it is bad it should be burned up.

Councilman Martin—I am convinced that with so much law confronting a man he wouldn't care to build. I am sure that I wouldn't. I want it to come up so I can vote against it.

Councilman Hirsch—I move that we change the date of the election of the inspector from the third Monday in February to the first Monday in March, and that the report be referred to the finance committee; also that fifty copies of the report be printed and distributed among the members of the general council.

Finally upon the motion of Alderman Rice the report was tabled and the council adjourned until the next regular meeting.

If Checkmated Early,

Rheumatism is shorn of its terrors. When it is young, annihilate it with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and prevent life-long torture. If it is chronic it is always liable to attack the heart with a fatal result. The poisons taken [illegible] it simply alleviate its pangs and are [illegible] dangerous in a slight overdose. [illegible] liver or kidney trouble, costiveness, [illegible] and loss of appetite and flesh [illegible] remedied by the bitters.

Number of good seats [illegible] of the DeGive's Grand, at Miller's.

THE SUPREME COURT

Decisions Rendered Thursday, February 9, 1893.

REPORTED FOR THE CONSTITUTION

By Peeples and Stevens, Reporters for the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Turner v. Cates et al., and vice versa. Equity. Practice. Demurrer. Judgment. Estoppel. Vendor and purchaser. Evidence. Deed. New trial. Before Judge Richard H. Clark. Clayton superior court.

1. While in 1881, a judge of the superior court did not have the authority, in vacation before the appearance term of a bill in equity, to pass an order sustaining a demurrer thereto and dismissing the bill, and would not now have such authority to an equitable petition; yet when a judge did then, in fact, pass an order of this kind, which was afterward entered on the minutes, and at the next term passed another order reciting that the bill had been dismissed on demurrer rendering judgment for cost against the complainants, the latter was a valid order dismissing the bill, and after the same had stood for more than three years without being set aside, a decree ignoring its existence and wholly incompatible with its legal effect would not be binding on the defendants, even though made with the consent of their counsel, unless he had express authority from them to give such consent; and this is true although counsel on both sides, after the rendition of the judgment of dismissal had treated the case as still pending, and it had several times been continued as shown by entries on the issue docket. The judgment, however, would not be an estoppel for or against persons who, though interested in the subject-matter of the litigation, were not parties to the case.

2. Where a bill in equity seeking to recover land was dismissed on demurrer alleging that there was no equity in the bill and that upon its face it showed no right in the complainants to such recovery, the dismissal was an adjudication in favor of the defendants as to all matters alleged in the bill; and it was their right, when an equitable petition was thereafter filed against them for the recovery of the same land by one who claimed under the former complainants and upon the same title, to set up this adjudication as a complete bar to the plaintiff's recovery.

3. Where one by voluntary deed conveys land pending an action brought by himself to recover it from another, his grantee takes the land subject to such charges and liens as may be properly and legally fixed thereon by the judgment rendered in that action; and, of course, one to whom the grantor conveys after such judgment takes subject thereto.

4. When a deed has been lost, and the subscribing witnesses are unknown, proof of its existence and due execution may be made by any witness who knows the facts; and it was error to charge that, under these circumstances, such proof could be made only by the alleged maker of the deed.

5. Where an order was passed in term time setting a motion for a new trial for a hearing in vacation, at such time and place as the judge might appoint on five days' notice to both sides, and thereafter a day was fixed by the judge, but by consent of the parties the hearing was on that day postponed to a subsequent day, and then, without any further consent, again postponed by the judge to still another day, and no further action was taken on the motion until the next regular term of the court, when it was heard and decided on its merits, this court will not interfere with the discretion of the presiding judge in refusing to dismiss the motion on the ground that it was not heard on the day first appointed or on that to which by consent it was postponed. Under the order originally passed, the judge by giving the notice specified therein, could appoint any day for the hearing; and if on the day assigned the motion for any reason could not be heard, it was within his power and discretion to postpone the hearing to such time as would suit the convenience of himself and counsel, and he was not bound to hold the parties strictly to the day first designated.

Judgment on main bill of exceptions affirmed in part and reversed in part. Judgment on cross bill of exceptions affirmed.

Hall & Hammond and W. L. Waterson, for plaintiff in error.

J. L. Doyal and Hutcheson & Key, contra.

Ocean Steamship Co. v. Way. Construction of statute. Words. Carriage by sea. Damages. Before Judge Harden. City court of Savannah.

1. Construing section 4281 of the revised statutes of the United States (requiring shippers of certain articles to give to carriers by vessel written notice of the true character and value thereof) in the light of judicial decisions upon the English statute, of which that section is in most respects a substantial copy, fans and parasols made of delicate and expensive materials, ornamental with carving fragile in construction and intended more for ornament than for use, although possessing to some extent the quality of utility, are "trinkets," in the sense in which this word is used in that section. Though constituting a part of a lady's paraphernalia, such articles are not clothing; and when shipped by vessel, written notice of their character and value must be given.

2. The word "lace" in the section cited includes a lady's shawl made exclusively of chantilly lace.

3. The verdict being of a much larger amount than the plaintiff, under the evidence and law applicable thereto, was entitled to recover, should have been set aside, and the court erred in not granting a new trial.

Judgment reversed.

Lawton & Cunningham and T. M. Cunningham, Jr., for plaintiff in error.

George A. Mercer, contra.

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Big Crowds Will Attend from the South.

The inauguration of President Cleveland at Washington, March 4th, will be largely attended from the south, and the Richmond and Danville railroad will be ready to handle the crowds in a prompt and satisfactory manner. This ever popular road operates three trains a day to Washington, all carrying through Pullman cars, including the famous vestibuled limited, with surpassing fine dining car service.

He Was Bound Over.

Carrollton, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Dread C. Cook, who was arrested near Buchanan a few days ago charged with breaking open a postoffice near Huntsville, Ala., last summer, had a commitment trial and was bound over under a one-thousand dollar bond. Cook was put in jail at Birmingham on failure to make the required bond.

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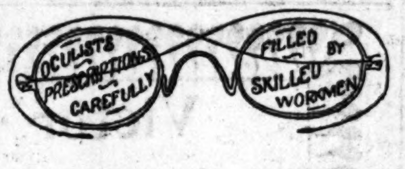

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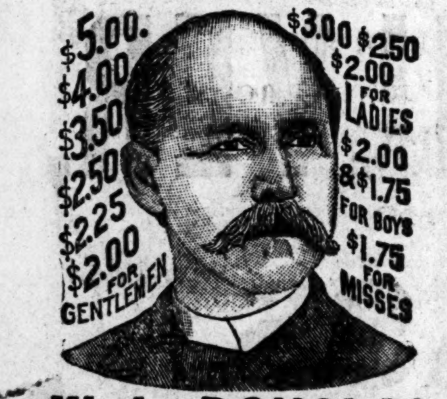

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THE CARRIAGE MEN.

They Close Their Two Days' Session

WITH A SOUL-STIRRING BANQUET

At Which Wit and Wisdom Fell from the Lips of the Orators—An Interesting Session of Business Men.

The Southern Carriage Builders' Association took on new life at its closing session yesterday afternoon, whereby the organization will reach out for membership in all lines of the accessory trades and become a power in the carriage trade of the country.

By a large vote, the association changed its name to the Southern Carriage Builders' and Dealers' Association, and admitted to active membership dealers as well as manufacturers.

Routine business occupied the early part of the session.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, George L. Summers, Barnesville, Ga.; first vice president, E. H. Kellar, Ft. Worth, Tex.; second vice president, J. M. Willis, Aiken, S. C.; third vice president, Theo Pruden, Alabama; secretary, N. C. Spence, Atlanta, Ga.; treasurer, John M. Smith, Atlanta, Ga. Various committees were appointed and Mr. E. H. Kellar was elected representative to the National Carriage Builders' Association, which meets in Chicago next October, with Mr. John W. Weitzell, of this city, as alternate.

Thanks were extended to the retiring officers, to the trade journals and the city papers for courtesies.

A special vote of thanks was extended Mr. W. W. Wood, editor of The Carriage Monthly, for his attendance and his many courtesies to the members.

In retiring from the chair, President Weitzell took occasion to compliment the Atlanta carriage builders for their hearty support in arranging for the convention, and to thank the members for their untiring zeal for the association.

A banquet at the Kimball last night concluded the work of the builders. It reflected no little credit upon the committee in charge as well as upon the house. Among the responses to the toasts were those of Mayor John B. Goodwin, Dr. I. S. Hopkins, H. H. Cabaniss, P. J. Moran and others of this city.

Editor Wood, of Philadelphia, Charles P. Bland, B. B. Breed, John B. Scott and others among the visitors proved interesting speakers and entertained their hearers. President Weitzell presided as toastmaster and the board was arranged in the shape of a horseshoe.

The convention will probably meet in New Orleans next year.

Rev. Sylvanus Lane, of the Cincinnati M. E. Conference, says: "We have for years used Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family of five, and find it fully equal to all that is claimed for it."

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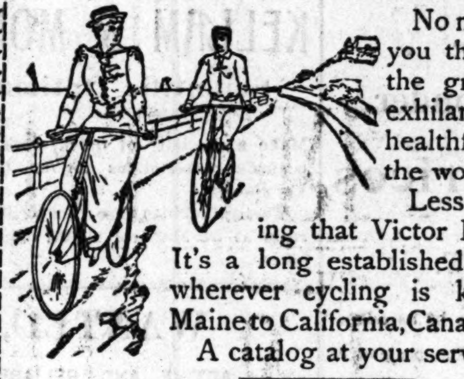

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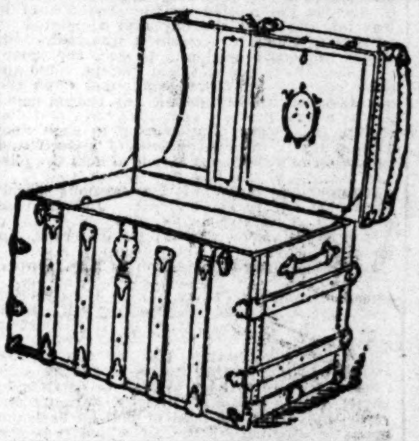

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